AUCTION SALES.
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Auction Sale OF VALUABLE PROPERTY
On Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 11 o'clock,
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,
On Wabash-av.,
Corner of Fifty-ninth-st.
231 Feet Northwest Corner.
231 Feet Northeast Corner.
Lot 16 in Moody's Subdivision, fronting ... feet on South Park Boulevard, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.
Lots 1, 4, 5, 8, and 9, Block 13, fronting east on Lexington-av.,
EGANDALE,
Between Elm (55th) and Walnut (54th) sts. Lots 34 and 35, Block 3, in Blanchard's Subdivision, in Sec. 25, Town 40.
Title perfect. Terms made known at the sale.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE OF DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES,
Clothing, Piece Goods, Woollens, Cassimeres, Satinets,
WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c. &c.
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 20, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st. These goods ... advanced upon and the orders are to close.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Grand Auction Sale OF 264 RESIDENCE LOTS IN HYDE PARK,
FRONTING ON
South Park, Colfax, Vincennes, Forrest, Charles, McChesney, Langley, Evans, and Cottage Grove-avs., bet. Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-sts.,
On Thursday Morning, Nov. 21,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
By Wm. A. Butters & Co.
AT 55 & 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST.
These Lots are finely situated between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-sts., south of the great South Park, and accessible by 18 DUMMY TRAINS to and from the city each day, and only two blocks each way from Depots.
Fine houses already built and occupied; streets finely graded; ground high and dry; every respect FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY.
Sale absolutely without reserve.
Terms—Only $50 cash, $50 in six months, $50 in one year, $50 in two years; balance in three years, with interest at 8 per cent. Contracts to date on day of sale.
Title unquestionable. Plats are now ready. For other particulars see JACOB WEIL & CO., 131 LaSalle-st., or
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, Nov. 1 at 11 o'clock,
A large and elegant assortment of ... in gold and finely-finished walnut ...
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT AUCTION SALE
On Wednesday, Nov. 20, commencing at 9.30 a. m., the entire stock of the Cincinnati Branch of a ... Boston house, commission dealers in
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,
to be closed peremptorily, to meet liabilities caused by the Boston fire.
A STOCK OF HEAVY GOODS
be sold at the same time.
Dealers of fine goods have never had such an opportunity to stock up.
GEORGE P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

500 Army Overcoats,
500 Dress Coats,
500 Cavalry Jackets,
500 Cavalry Pants.
A large line of HATS and CAPS.
A line of CASSIMERES, NOTIONS, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, NOV. 21, AT 9½ A. M.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

10 cases Surgical Instruments,
500 volumes Standard Medical Works,
300 Rubber Horse Blankets,
50 cases Pure Port Wine—quarts,
AT AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY, NOV. 21, AT 11.30 A. M.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
The Largest Sale of the Season!
THE CONTENTS OF
Three Large Residences,
... of unclaimed goods since the fire, ... at 119 West Lake-st., next door to ... Union Park, without reserve. A rare chance for bargains. Come early. Sale commences at 10 a. m. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

We shall sell
AT AUCTION,
At our Salesroom, 157 Dearborn-st., on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, at 2 p. m., the splendid corner property at
WOODLAWN STATION,
Consisting of Lots 38, 41 and 42, being 150 feet on Sixty-fourth-st., and 150 feet on ...-av., two minutes' walk from Station.
THEY MUST BE SOLD!
Terms 1-3 cash, bal. 1 year with 8 per cent interest. Also, Lot on State-st., near Thirty-first, if not sold previously, and Lot on Michigan-st., near Dearborn.
We have a list of choice property TO BE CLOSED OUT, situate in all parts of the city and suburbs, and invite the attention of parties desiring to invest.
T. S. FITCH & CO., 157 Dearborn-st.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1872. NUMBER 93.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

HEREAFTER, the Business Office and Editorial Rooms of

THE TRIBUNE

WILL BE IN THE

NEW TRIBUNE BUILDING,

CORNER

Dearborn and Madison-sts.

INSURANCE.

CARD.

North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH,
Office, 50 William-st., New York.

This Company having passed through the Chicago and Boston conflagrations with heavy losses, which have been and will be met promptly, without materially reducing the large Fire reserve of the Company, which is still over $2,500,000, feels called upon to take a firm stand for the safety of the public and itself.

The recent disasters prove the necessity of Large Reserves and immense Resources to meet similar emergencies; to meet these, adequate rates of premium must be obtained and large collective liabilities must be assumed with great caution.

Our system of liabilities in all the large cities in the United States, which has proved so successful both in the Chicago and Boston conflagrations, is such that no one conflagration can occur to seriously impair the resources of this Company, and no one which shall equal Chicago and Boston combined, will absorb the Fire Reserve and Surplus. It is on this basis that we can assure the public of entire security, and nothing shall cause us to deviate from it. Such a pledge makes the Policies of this Company worth any reasonable rate.

We can no longer tamper with inadequate rates of premiums, which have proved the destruction of so many Fire Insurance Companies and occasioned such disappointment and loss to the assured. Believing that the great mass of insurers are fully persuaded as to the wisdom of our position, we shall be happy to transact business with them on the terms proposed, and we invite the active co-operation of all reliable companies.

DIRECTORS.
SOLON HUMPHREYS.....Of E. D. Morgan & Co.
CHAS. H. DABNEY.....Of Dabney, Morgan & Co.
DAVID DOWS.....Of David Dows & Co.
EGISTO P. FABBRI.....Of Fabbri & Chauncey.
S. B. CHITTENDEN.....Of S. B. Chittenden & Co.
SHEPPARD GANDY.....Of Sheppard Gandy & Co.
THEO. ROOSEVELT.....Of Roosevelt & Son.
EZRA WHITE.

CAPITAL,	$10,000,000
FIRE RESERVE, Boston deducted,	2,500,000
LIFE ASSETS.	11,000,000
	$23,500,000

WM. CONNOR, CHAS. E. WHITE, SAM. P. BLAGDEN, } Associate Managers.

S. M. MOORE & CO., Agents,
213 East Madison-st, Chicago, Ill.

PICTURE FRAMES, &c.

SAMMONS, CLARK & CO.,
197 & 199 South Clinton-st,
CHICAGO,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MOULDINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
AND
LOOKING GLASSES,
AND JOBBERS OF
CHROMOS,
Engravings, &c.
The LARGEST STOCK in the West.
No Delay in Shipping.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE
Tribune Building
Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of
W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

FOR SALE.

SAFE FOR SALE.
A first-class Safe, of large size, as good as new, will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Trade.

FLOUR.
Choice brands white winter and spring flour, for sale by
LYON & KING, Commission Merchants,
183 South Water-st.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS!
Newest Styles. Reasonable Prices.
427 WABASH-AV
Mrs. E. J. HOPSON.

MANSARD ROOFS.

Fire-Proof Mansard Roofs!
UNION FOUNDRY WORKS,
N. S. BOUTON, President,
Corner of Fifteenth and Dearborn-sts., Chicago,
Are prepared to furnish STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF ROOFS at shortest notice. Accurate estimates given on application.

CLOTHING.

STATE-ST.
C. O. D.
FINE CLOTHIER. A. J. NUTTING.
CHICAGO. NEW YORK. PITTSBURGH. ROCHESTER.
MEN. YOUTHS. CHILDREN. BOYS.
A. J. NUTTING. FINE CLOTHIER.

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF
FINE CLOTHING!
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, FOR ALL AGES AND ALL SIZES.
EXTRA LARGE MEN FITTED.
A. J. NUTTING,
THE ONLY NEW YORK C. O. D. FINE CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE WEST.
ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK RECEIVED DAILY FROM OUR NEW YORK BROADWAY HOUSE.
320 and 322 STATE-ST,
BRANCH, 48 WEST MADISON-ST.

MUSICAL.

CALL AND SEE THOSE BEAUTIFUL
ARION
PIANOS
AND
Estey Organs!
AT OUR NEW SALESROOMS,
211 STATE-ST.
SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.
STORY & CAMP.

FURNITURE.

RUDOLPH & THOMALEN
153 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.
FINE AND MEDIUM
FURNITURE.
Small expenses, small profits, low prices.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

Schweitzer & Beer,
IMPORTERS OF
Toys and Fancy Goods, Bohemian Glassware, China and Lava Goods, Baskets, Accordions, &c., &c.
154 STATE-ST.
Near Monroe.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. M. W. JONES,
STATIONER,
PRINTER & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
Railroad Work and Office Outfits a specialty. 68 Canal-st., and 509 Wabash-av.

WELLINGTON BROS. & CO.
Were uninjured by the fire, and are doing business as usual at 66 Chauncy-st., corner of Bedford, Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Drawing Books and Paper
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
118 and 120 Monroe-st. Chicago.

WE HAVE
The most extensive and complete system for the collection of claims ever devised. No expense unless collections are made. Send for circular.
FRASER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 East Madison-st.

REMOVAL.
LAW OFFICE---Nos. 29 and 30 Oriental Block, 122 LaSalle-st.
ARTHUR W. WINDETT.

SILKS.

SPECIAL SALE OF SILKS.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,
329 WEST MADISON-ST.,
In order to reduce their stock of PLAIN COLORED, FANCY, AND RICH BLACK SILKS, offer the following inducements to purchasers:
One-Fifth Off!
Or 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT will be deducted from all purchases of the above goods during the time mentioned.
The regular prices of these goods will remain unaltered, so that customers can see that this offer is made in good faith; the discount will be deducted from the face of the bill.
This stock consists of all the best shades of plain colored Gros Grains, Failles, Gros de Afriques, Taffettas and Poult de Soies. Fancy Stripe Silks in White, Grey and Black grounds in large variety, a few of them as low as 75c yd. All of our Stock of Rich Black Silks over $3.25 per yard, consisting of elegant Gros Grains, Cachemires, Sublimes, etc. of 'Bonnets' and other best makes.
Black Silks lower than the above price will be sold at cost, but the discount of 20 per cent will not apply to them.
We will also offer during this sale Genuine Lyons Cloak Velvets, at such a sacrifice as will place them $3 to $5 a yard lower than the lowest market price.

LADIES' FUR GARMENTS.

LADIES
Wishing fine FUR SEAL Sacques or any other FUR Goods, are invited to examine our large assortment of
Beautiful Fur Garments
Which for elegance of style and cheapness of price, EXCEL all other stocks of Fur Goods in this city. We are PRACTICAL FURRIERS of large experience, and defy all competition.
Genuine RUSSIAN SABLE Sets and real SIBERIAN ERMINE, at fifty per cent less than usual prices.
Every style of GENTS' and LADIES' FUR CAPS at low prices, WHOLESALE or RETAIL.
J. A. SMITH & CO.,
513 and 515 Wabash-av.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS.
HUNT, BARBOUR & CO.,
103 East Madison-st,
RETAIL.
Invite attention to a large variety of Paris and Berlin Beaver Cloaks, in new and elegant designs. Also in Silk Velvet and Velveteens and Water-Proof Garments, of their own manufacture, which they offer at greatly reduced prices, ranging from $2.50 to $75.00.

FINANCIAL.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
BANKERS.
SOUTH SIDE—157 LaSalle-st.
WEST SIDE—Corner Randolph and Halsted.
Receive Deposits; Discount Commercial Paper; Issue Certificates of Deposit; Furnish Letters of Credit and Commercial Credits; Transact Commercial Banking in all its branches.

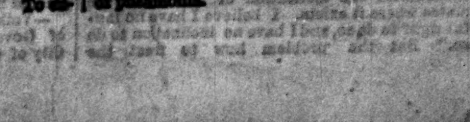
Republic Insurance Certificates
Bought and sold by O. G. BRYANT, Private Banker, 42 West Madison-st., Room 1.

Mercantile Paper
Made by No. 1 Hardware and Grocery firms wanted. Money to loan on call or for short time on collaterals by HAMMOND & WATSON, 84 Washington-st.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 East Washington-st.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It



If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by
J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.
CAUTION—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.
For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 168 State-st., and 21 West Madison-st., and W. M. MAYO, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-st.; JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, No. 422 Wabash-av., Jewellers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ill., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.
Stated conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this Wednesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Work on the Order of K. T. By order of E. C.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

WASHINGTON.

The San Domingans Not So Anxious for Annexation.

Universal Amnesty to be One of the Strong Points of the Message.

The President Declines Military Interference in the Louisiana Difficulty.

The Alabama Political Arrests Condemned by the Administration.

The Chicago Relief Fund for Boston.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAN DOMINGO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—Judge Sullivan, who has important interests in San Domingo, arrived here a few days ago from that island. He has had an interview with the President, whereat he communicated some facts connected with San Domingo, and its proposed annexation to the United States. It appears from the statement, of Judge Sullivan, that the people of San Domingo are affronted at the invidious allusions made to them in the newspapers of the United States, and during the debate in the Senate on the San Domingo Treaty. They think that, altogether, they have been badly treated, and they are not quite so anxious for annexation as they were a year ago. Notwithstanding all that has been said about them, President Baez, the Judge says, has the majority of the people of San Domingo with him, and they naturally resented the unfriendly allusions made to him by Senator Sumner and others.

Baez says if the people of the United States are not anxious for the annexation of San Domingo, his people will not force the matter. He believes in the sincerity of President Grant, and, since the late election, he thinks the majority of the people of the United States are with the President.

Judge Sullivan says the crops in San Domingo have been universally good this year. The Island is altogether prosperous, and the people are correspondingly independent. In addition to this, the agents of foreign governments, more especially the agent of the German Confederation, has been actively at work to dissuade the Government and people against annexation to the United States.

The Haytiens, too, have their emissaries in San Domingo, all working against annexation. Notwithstanding all this, Judge Sullivan is of the opinion that there will be no trouble, if our Government shows a disposition to act in good faith. A new treaty will have to be made, and the Dominicans will insist on more liberal terms than were offered in the original treaty. One of the points made by the agents of the European Governments is, that the original treaty conceded entirely too much to the United States, and with this the Dominicans have become tolerably impressed. At the same time, Baez is still anxious for annexation, and will use his influence in favor of it. As already stated in these despatches, the question will be brought before Congress at the present session.

PROTECTION TO IMMIGRANTS.

The President in his annual message will devote special attention to the question of a better protection to immigrants. The Treasury Department long since made the discovery that the laws relating to this subject were insufficient, and a report from his Department, together with a bill to regulate the matters complained of, was laid before the last Congress. The bill has been most carefully considered, and is solely designed to secure good treatment and good food to emigrants on board of ships, and safe, cheap, and speedy transportation on railways. The bill failed only because of the press of business last session and the prominence given to matters of a political nature.

RELIEF FOR BOSTON.

A part of the Chicago donation to Boston, just after the late fire, consisted of an unexpended balance of about $30,000 remaining in the hands of the District of Columbia authorities, under the $100,000 voted at the last session of the Legislature here for the Chicago Relief Fund. Mr. Hammond, of Chicago, came on here, a few days since, to look after the payment of the money, in order that it might be paid at once to the Boston sufferers. While here, it was stated that the bonds which were voted to raise this money had been negotiated and the proceeds used for other purposes, by some of the parties to whose trust they had been confided. On the other hand, the following statement of the situation is given: That Mr. Hammond's authority to collect this fund was not recognized, the only authority in this instance being an official requisition from Mayor Medill for the turning over of the funds as above designated. It is stated that whenever this requisition is made the money will be immediately forthcoming. There are some members of the Local Relief Committee who hold that Chicago has not the right to designate what use shall be made of this money, after that city has concluded she has no necessity for it. There are severe local differences in this Committee, which make some of the statements purely partisan.

REVENUE MATTERS—AN ORIGINAL IDEA.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will submit to Congress an important proposition, which is understood to have originated in his own mind, by which the difficulties anticipated by the Department on account of the reduction of the number of revenue Collectors and Assessors by the first of January next is expected to be at least partially overcome. The suggestion is to abolish entirely the offices of Assessor and Assistant Assessor, and appoint in their stead a Deputy Collector and a stated number of Assistant Deputy Collectors to each Collector remaining after the already ordered reduction. By this means it is calculated a saving to the Government of something in the neighborhood of $5,000,000 per year in salaries, office rents, etc., alone would accrue, and, in a measure, the necessity of apparently discriminating against some parties in the reduction as now intended could be avoided; besides, it is claimed that the revenue will be more effectually collected than now. This, to say the least, is a commendable plan, and has the advantage of the promised support of several prominent members of Congress. If the suggestion should be so complete in its details as your correspondent is led to believe, Commissioner Douglass will doubtless receive due credit for its organization.

TEARING UP A RAILROAD.

Last night, a large body of men, protected by an armed squad of police, tore up the track of the Orange & Alexandria Railroad along Maryland avenue and First street, fronting the Capitol, whereby that road connected with the Baltimore & Ohio. The Vice President of the Board of Public Works, under whose order this was done, claims that he acted after consultation with General Babcock, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, and that it was necessary in order that their comprehensive plans of improvement could be carried out. He also claims that he had notified the road to remove the track, but they had neglected to do so. The railway officers say that they were, by the act of May 8, 1872, authorizing the extension of the Capitol grounds, allowed to relay their track on these streets until Congress should mature a plan for its removal, which will not prejudice their rights. The 12th section of that act provides that a Commission, consisting of the Secretary of the Interior, the Chief Engineer of the Army, and the officer in charge of the Public Buildings and Grounds, is hereby authorized and directed to report to Congress, prior to the second Monday of December next, a plan by which the locomotive railroad tracks in front of the western entrance of the Capitol shall be removed, with due regard to the rights of all parties concerned. It is said that over 700 tons of freight in transit South will be delayed for several weeks by the tearing up of the railroad track, and that great damage will be suffered by both consignors and consignees.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

TREASURY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the practice of transmitting transfer checks in redemption of old defaced and mutilated currency, in sums of five dollars and upward, and legal-tender notes in sums of fifty dollars and upward, forwarded by express to the Treasurer of the United States, will be discontinued Dec. 1872. Thereafter, the returns for such remittances will be made in all case by express at the expense of the Department, in new legal-tender notes or fractional currency in such denominations as the owners may request. When no request is made returns will be made in currency of the same kind as that received.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Collector of the First Georgia District has been ordered to make a reinvestigation of the case against the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company of Augusta. The case is similar to those recently settled against the Central and other railroads of Georgia.

A majority of the Committee on

APPROPRIATIONS

held a meeting at the Capitol to-day, and remained in session two hours. The business was principally confined to questions preliminary to entering upon the duties before them.

APPOINTED.

The President, to-day, appointed Mrs. Elizabeth Porter to be Postmaster at Russellville, Ky., *vice* Elias Porter, deceased.

LITIGATION.

The arbitration in the case of the alleged Indian pension frauds, by Judge Wright, does not bar civil suits, which, it is understood, will soon be commenced.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

There is reliable authority here for the statement that the expedition of Henderson, the *Herald* correspondent, to the camp of the Cuban insurgents is undertaken with the full consent of the Spanish authorities, for the purposes which may not now be revealed.

PRESIDENTIAL SALARY.

An attempt will be made to secure a law increasing the salary of the President to $100,000 before March 4.

PENSIONS.

The estimate of the Commissioner of Pensions for the pension service of the next fiscal year is $30,480,000.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The *Times'* Washington despatch says: "There are indications of a sharp attack in Congress on the new Civil Service appointment machinery," and adds: "The election has rendered the friends of the measure stronger than ever, and they have an advantage of an appeal to the platform on which the party triumphed."

Peter Cooper has addressed a congratulatory letter to President Grant, and asks for the enforcement of the Civil-Service rules.

SENATOR TRUMBULL.

Senator Trumbull has written a letter declining to continue as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, will probably succeed him.

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—A special to the *Evening Post* says:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—There is good reason for believing that the President will, in his forthcoming message, recommend Congress to complete the work of amnesty, by making it universal, and by restoring those to citizenship who are now excluded by the Third Section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Such a course has been urged upon the President by several members of the Cabinet, and one of them is authority for saying that he has decided to do so.

THE LOUISIANA IMBROGLIO.

A United States Marshal at New Orleans made application to the President, by telegraph, on Saturday last, for troops to aid him in arresting certain persons who were conspiring against the elections, and who manifested a disposition to resist the Federal authorities. The President promptly refused to comply with this request, deeming such action entirely unnecessary, especially when there was no information showing that the civil authorities were powerless to execute the laws, and punish those who attempt to violate them.

SEVERELY CONDEMNED.

The action of the United States Marshal in Alabama, in arresting the Democratic members of the Legislature for alleged violation of the Election laws, and carrying them to Mobile to prevent a quorum of the Legislature, is severely condemned here by the Administration as unwise, unnecessary, and, perhaps, illegal. If the account of the affair, as telegraphed North, is correct, the Marshal who made the arrests will receive a severe reprimand, if not the greater punishment of being dismissed from office. Such is the expressed view of Attorney General Williams.

CHEAPER FREIGHTS.

Movement Looking Toward Building a Ship Canal from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, Below the Frost Line.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 19.—Governor Smith, of Georgia, has extended an invitation to the Governors of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and other States, to meet in Atlanta, at a day yet to be fixed, to consider the project of a ship canal, below the "frost line," from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River. A recent survey has been made by the War Department, and a line has been established which can be constructed at a comparatively very small cost. The line thus surveyed follows the rivers to Guntersville, Ala. Thence to the Coosa River, a distance not exceeding thirty miles, a canal can be constructed without difficulty, thus opening navigation to Rome, Georgia. From Rome the route ascends the Etowah, to a point near the Chattahoochee, where these rivers can be connected by canal with the Ocmulgee, whence there is direct and uninterrupted navigation to the Atlantic Ocean.

The engineer of the survey says this line can be constructed much cheaper, because four-fifths of it is by river, and it is 300 miles shorter than any other. It will have abundance of water in summer, and will be clear of ice in winter. A ton of freight can be transported from St. Louis to the Atlantic Ocean for $4.88.

A number of the Governors have signified their intention to be present. The scheme, it is represented, will receive the aid of the Government. A bill for the purpose was introduced at the last session of Congress, and referred to the Committee on Commerce in the House, where it was favorably considered.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—Reports from Various Points.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—Probabilities—Over the Northwest and upper lakes and thence to the Ohio Valley, northerly to westerly winds, occasional snow, cold, partly cloudy and clearing weather. In the Gulf States, falling barometer, wind becoming westerly to northerly, colder and cloudy weather, and light rain. In the South Atlantic States, southwesterly winds, veering to-morrow to northwesterly, with partly cloudy weather. On the lower lakes, and thence over the Middle and Eastern States, southwesterly to northwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional belts of snow and rain.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 19.—Another snowstorm is visiting this locality to-day.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 19.—The weather still continues cold.

Odd Fellows.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. Nov. 19.—The Grand Encampment of Indiana I. O. O. F. met in this city to-day in regular Annual Convention. The reports of the Grand Officers show this branch of the order in the most encouraging condition. Past Grand Representative Schuyler Colfax was present, and addressed the Grand Encampment in a short speech, in which he referred to the rapid growth of the order in Indiana since he became a member of the Grand Encampment, twenty-five years ago. The Grand Lodge of the same order will convene to-morrow morning.

South Carolina Finances.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—A despatch from Charleston says: Judge Melton has enjoined the collection of the State tax levy of twelve mills ordered by Comptroller General Neagle, on the ground of its not being authorized by the Legislature.

Ocean Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 19.—The steamships Spain and Parthia, from New York, arrived at Moville. Steamship California, from New York, arrived.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Arrived—Steamship Mont Cenis, from London, and steamer Ville de Paris, from Havre.

POLITICAL.

The Senatorial Questions in Illinois and South Carolina.

The Dead-Lock in the Alabama Legislature---No Quorum.

The Louisiana Imbroglio in the Courts.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION AT SPRINGFIELD.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 19.—The Hon. J. A. Powell, member of the Legislature from Richland County, has been in the city several days, watching developments in the Senatorial contest. He is a candidate for the Pension Agency of Southern Illinois, to be vacated in a short time by the resignation of Mr. Martin, who has been elected to Congress. He says he is for Oglesby, but speaks tenderly of Mr. Washburne, and is polite to Cullom. He told your correspondent that he was in Chicago on Thursday and Friday last, and was certain that Washburne is in the field. He came back and advised Oglesby to put in his best licks, if he wanted to win. Powell helped Logan against Oglesby, and thinks that Oglesby can beat Washburne, but that Washburne is a fine man. Oglesby's friends are satisfied that Washburne will run, and that they will clean him out, while the Washburne people expect to perform the same feat on Oglesby. Washburne is the subject of general conversation. His friends say that he will bring into the fight a large amount of strength. They state that his claims are not without foundation; that he was the first candidate nominated on the Republican platform in the State; that his Republicanism is as old and as pure as any other man's; that in Congress he was the watch-dog of the Treasury; that because he served his country with distinguished ability abroad, is no reason his services should be lost to the State forever; that if he does not get to the Senate now he never will; that the future is uncertain, and none can tell what change four years will make in the political complexion of the Legislature; that, if he exiles himself again for that period, he will, to some extent, lose his identity with the State, and other men will grow up and displace him.

The Oglesby men, on the other hand, contend that Washburne has a nice thing, which ought to satisfy his ambition; that he is used to it, and, understanding the ropes, can continue to reflect credit upon his country and himself; that, if he desires to remain at home, he should take the Secretaryship of State, where they would all love to see him, especially as Illinois, according to their thinking, is entitled to a seat in the Cabinet. They expect that, after taking a patient and calm review of the situation, he will think with them. By a typographical error in yesterday's despatch it was made to say that A. Washburn had been in this city. He has not been here in person.

Oglesby's adherents still talk of "honest Dick" in the warmest strain, as they did when he was running against Logan. There was then, as there is now, a general admiration for him, and a hope that he would get the place, but while his supporters are reposing in blind confidence on the prevalent and widespread good feeling toward him, Logan shrewdly went to work and captured the members. Jacob Bunn, who is one of his friends, remarked to-day that he was weak in not having his votes already engaged and counted, and was almost sorry for the chivalrous pride that prevented Oglesby from making a sure thing of it. Some of Oglesby's opponents argue that he is ineligible, because the fifth section of the fifth article of the new Constitution provides that neither the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor, Secretary of State, nor Attorney General shall be eligible for any other office during the period for which he was elected. There is nothing in this, as the United States Senate decided in the case of Trumbull, when Douglas brought the question up, that the Senate was the Judge of the qualifications of its members; and, anyway, the Constitution of the United States cannot be limited by the State Constitution. To be sure there may be conscientious scruples in the minds of the members, who must take an oath to support the Constitution of the State, against voting to violate the provision which prohibits the Governor from taking any other office. In that case Oglesby, it is said, would decline to qualify for Governor, and take the chances for the Senatorship.

Beveridge would then go in immediately.

Cullom, it is understood, places great reliance in the young men, believing they will be with him against the old stagers, and there is an impression that he is doing more actual work than either Oglesby or Washburne. Beveridge's friends are doing all they can for Oglesby to promote him. They hold that his temperance antecedents will not create an opposition powerful enough to prevent him from being Governor; that he ran with the understanding that he was to be Governor, and that it would be a shame not to send Oglesby to the Senate. They believed the German strength, even if exerted, will be impotent to hurt him, or to indirectly help Washburne.

Federal officials and candidates for places under the Administration patronage have a gingerly regard for all the candidates, and as they "cannot yet discern the rising sun, postpone for a season the unshipping of August."

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—A resolution was adopted inviting Vice President Colfax to a seat on the floor of the Senate during his sojourn in this city.

The Auditor of State was requested to lay before the Senate, as soon as practicable, so much of the annual report as relates to the subject of the State printing.

A Committee was appointed on mileage accounts of Senators.

The Judicial Committee was authorized to employ a clerk and janitor.

The following bills were introduced: To repeal the fee and salary act, and to revise the acts repealed thereby. To invest widows who marry with the right to hold and use real estate acquired by a previous marriage. To authorize the unfinished work of any previous regular or special session of the Legislature to be disposed of at the next succeeding regular or special session, as it might have been if originating therein. To condemn the square adjoining the present State House lot, on the north, to obtain a suitable site for a new State House; to reorganize the Supreme Court, and divide the State into five districts, and to fix the salaries of the five Judges at $5,000 each. To amend the rules in criminal actions, so that the following persons can testify: Persons who are competent to testify in Court actions; the party injured, accomplices; when they consent to testify, and the defendant on his own behalf; to amend city act in reference to the duties of Mayor, Judges, and Marshals; to repeal the Bastardy act, and provide a new act; to give receiver and receivers of roads $3 per day; to legalize the payment of $5,000 house rent to Governors since the death of Calvin Fletcher, one of the Trustees for the sale of the Governor's house and lot; to provide that the fee for liquor license be turned over to the township in which they are granted for school purposes, and a bill to provide for the drainage of lands, introduced by Senator Beardsley.

Vice President Colfax, attended by a Committee appointed for that purpose, was introduced to the Senate. He responded in a few happy remarks, stating that thirty years ago he had sat in the Senate Hall as a reporter of the *Journal*, and he had then learned parliamentary usages and laws which had been of great service to him in after life. He stated that, in 1843, an ex-Governor remarked that from here would diverge a railroad system which he compared to the spokes which contend in the hub of a wheel. A prophecy which was then ridiculed has become a verity. He closed by alluding to the lessons for Legislatures that would be found in the Old and New Testaments, which, if followed by those who heard him, would be the guide for wise and useful legislation.

HOUSE.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the Governor for the information in his possession in regard to the suit of John W. Garrett for recovery upon the internal improvement bonds held by him.

The following bills were introduced: To exempt two months wages and salary from garnishment and salary attachment; to abolish the office of Agent of State; to amend the Liquor laws; three bills to divide the State into Congressional Districts; to enable husbands and wives to be witnesses in civil cases; to amend the Divorce laws; three bills, to provide that the unfinished business of one session be completed by the succeeding session—read twice, under a suspension of the rules; to provide depositories of the public funds of the State in the several counties; to fix the salary of Governor at $8,000; Supreme Judges at $5,000; Circuit Judges at $3,000, and Common Pleas at $2,500; to make the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace coextensive with their counties; to make interest upon judgments the same as contract; to let the public printing to the lowest bidder; to repeal the Fish law; to authorize the Board of Trustees of any Town to appoint a Town Attorney; to appropriate $75,000 for the expenses of this session of the Legislature, which was passed under a suspension of the rules; to appropriate $30,000 to the State University, and to repeal the act providing for county and township aid to railroads.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Judiciary Committee to prepare a drainage law.

On motion, the allowance to members for stationery and stamps was raised from $25 to $50.

In pursuance of a resolution, Vice President Colfax appeared, and was formally introduced to the House. He made no formal response.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORIAL QUESTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—Private assurances here from South Carolina as to the contest for the United States Senatorship in that State, are to the effect that the matter is as yet an open one. The only thing certain is that Senator Sawyer will not be his own successor. The fight really lies between Governor Scott and the negro Congressman Elliott. The latter has only his color to recommend him, while Scott has money and the influence of a strong financial ring. It is pretty clearly indicated that Scott will be the successful candidate.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The special session of the Massachusetts Legislature, called in consequence of the Boston fire, convened to-day. The Governor's message is brief. He expresses a hope that legislation will be confined to matters growing out of the recent calamity, and suggests as topics for consideration the proposed loan to parties wishing to rebuild; the rechartering of insurance companies; the amendment of the Betterment act and the Building laws, and the payment of the soldiers called out to guard the city.

His suggestions are generally in harmony with the recommendations of the Citizens' Committee and of the city government.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The first day's session of the Legislature has been mainly occupied in receiving petitions for amendments to insurance charters and the appointment of committees. The Old South Society applied for leave to sell or lease its church property. The City of Boston applied for leave to issue bonds; also, for a law regarding the erection of buildings. Leave was asked to introduce a bill to incorporate William Gray, Otis Norcross, William Claflin, George O. Richards, and others, as the Boston Merchants' Exchange, with leave to hold $2,000,000 in real estate. An order was adopted to consider the expediency of providing for the better protection of parties believing themselves insured.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 19.—The General Assembly of North Carolina completed its organization to-day. Hon. J. T. Morehead was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Captain James Robinson Speaker of the House. All the officers of both Houses are Conservatives.

The Governor's message was sent to the House to-day, but was not read, as both houses were in joint session comparing the vote for Governor and State officers. The Governor's message will be read to-morrow.

A joint Democratic caucus is in session to-night. But little interest is taken in the contest for the United States Senatorship. The coming man is unknown.

THE LOUISIANA IMBROGLIO.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—In the United States District Court, the case of Kellogg *vs.* Warmoth *et al.* was continued until Friday upon the affidavit of Mr. Kellogg, stating in effect that Governor Warmoth and his Returning Board disregard the injunction of the Court in this city. A motion was granted requiring to show cause on Friday why they should not be punished for contempt.

The case of Herron *vs.* Wharton *et al.*, before the Eighth District Court, is progressing. The affidavits in this case are numerous and contradictory.

KENTUCKY RETURNS.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 19.—Official returns of the election from all but twelve counties in the State give Greeley 93,387; Grant, 84,515, and O'Conor, 2,155 votes. Greeley's total majority, 6,717.

Official returns give majorities for Democratic candidates as follows: Third District, Chas. W. Milliken, 3,943; Fourth District, Wm. B. Reade, (no opposition), 8,219 votes; Fifth District, E. D. Standiford, 6,126; Sixth District, Wm. Arthur, 4,880; Eighth District, M. J. Durham, 1,349. Other Democratic Congressmen are elected as follows: First District, Edward Crossland; Second, John Young Brown; Ninth, John D. Young; Tenth, Geo. M. Adams, making an unbroken Democratic delegation.

THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 19.—Four other Conservatives have arrived and enrolled their names at the capital, and one Republican, making fifty, which is one less than a quorum. In the Senate, nineteen Senators were present, being two less than a quorum. Both houses adjourned until to-morrow.

THE BOSTON MAYORALTY.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—William Gray and other prominent citizens recommend Otis Norcross for Mayor of Boston, as the best man to meet the requirements of the city at this time. The *Journal* and *Transcript* indorse Norcross.

CALIFORNIA RETURNS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—Present returns in this State place Grant's majority at 11,350.

It is probable the effort to secure an extra session of the Legislature will fail.

WISCONSIN RETURNS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 19.—Official returns from all but three counties, and reports from them, make Grant's majority in the State 18,549.

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 19.—The Legislature of the State met to-day at Charlestown, and perfected their organization harmoniously.

THE FAR WEST.

Indignation Against Laura Fair—Fatal Fall—Murder of a Husband by His Wife and Her Paramour—The Denver Diamond Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 19.—Much public indignation is felt at the proposition of Mrs. Fair to lecture on Thursday night. She declares her purpose to go on at all hazards, and wants the aid of the police. She visited the Mayor to-day for that purpose.

John Edwards fell from the main yard of the Caroline Magnus, in the harbor, and was killed.

Valentine Eichler has been murdered at Antioch, Contra Costa. His wife and a man named Marshall Martin confess the murder and accuse each other.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 19.—The Denver Diamond Company perfected an organization to-day. The Company represents leading citizens and capitalists, who claim to have had prospectors out for some time, and to have received reports from them that justify a thorough organization, and providing a large working capital. It is said that extensive operations will be commenced as soon as the weather permits.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 19.—A cutting affray took place on Sunday night at American Fork, one Greenwood attacking James Robbins, stabbing him three times in the neck and breast. His injuries are probably fatal; the result of an old feud.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Dr. George Cochran, Health Officer of Brooklyn, died this afternoon of pneumonia.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The Galaxy for November.

The Wetherell Affair---French Scenes, Customs, and Characters.

Historic Lovers---Some Great English Lawyers---The History of Emancipation.

In the *Galaxy* for December, J. W. De Forest, the author of "Kate Beaumont," begins "The Wetherell Affair," a new serial story. Mr. De Forest's vivacious manner, his familiarity with the machinery of novel-making, and an insight into the development of events, if not into the inner workings of human nature, added to close study of American society, make his stories very readable. Edward Wetherell, "the New York dandy, and man about town," makes his appearance on the promenade-deck of the steamer Elm City, bound from New York to New Haven. Nestoria, the daughter of a Persian missionary, is there, too; and an acquaintance begins, which will grow into something serious, if the reviewer may be accepted as any judge of such things.

J. Durand writes of "French Scenes, Customs, and Characters." One of them would bear imitation:

Five years ago I happened to be again on French soil, and this time in the City of Paris. Looking over the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, while taking my breakfast, one morning in a cafe, my eye encountered the following verdicts:

Number one was the condemnation of a dealer in milk to 50 francs fine for adulterating milk with water, together with the cost of printing and posting twenty notices of the sentence in the vicinity of the place where the milk had been sold.

Number two was a similar penalty for the same offence against a woman known as "Mother Eve" (*Femme Eve*), and by profession a nurse.

Number three was the same penalty on another of the same sex, with the addition of six days' imprisonment, because she had put a good deal of water into her milk.

Several others followed against women and men for adulterating wine with water,—the retailers being obliged to pay fines of 50 francs, and wholesale dealers fines of 1,000 francs.

Many offenders were sentenced for dealing in corrupt meat and fish; one, for selling crabs in a state of decomposition, to forty-eight hours in prison; several living for the country to the like imprisonment, for sending to market the flesh of animals dying a natural death; others for selling *counterfeit* goods,—one being imprisoned a month for disposing of false coral for real, and another, a grocer, for selling by false weight.

To test the integrity of these verdicts, I went to one of the shops indicated, in which adulterated milk had been sold, and found that, in spite of legal penalty and posting, and, necessarily, the business of the proprietor destroyed.

"Life on the Plains" is by General G. A. Custar, and describes the campaign with the Indians on the frontier in 1868.

Canon Kingsley, who is said to have introduced a large imaginative element into his lectures while Professor of History at Cambridge, has recently abandoned historic studies, on the ground that he had become more and more convinced of the impossibility of ascertaining the truth with regard to any historic event. There is less incongruity, if this be true, in the opposite characters in which J. W. DeForest appears in this number of the *Galaxy*, as a novelist and historian. In the article entitled "The Growth of Giant Pope," he portrays the rise of the Pontifical power, from the arrival of the Apostle Paul in Rome A. D. 61, to the assumption in 642 by Theodore I. of the title of Pontifex Maximus.

Romeo and Juliet; Petrarch and Laura; Gilbert a' Becket (father of Thomas a' Becket) and the Saracen maiden Thaura; Agnes Sorel, mistress of Charles VII.; Isabella of Albret and the Countess of Albany; Mirabeau, said to resemble "a tiger who has had the small-pox;" John Wilkes, another homely man, who needed half an hour to talk away his face; and Goethe, are the "Historic Lovers" of whom Junius Henri Browne reveals the amatory pangs.

One of the most sacred articles in the *Galaxy*, is "Some Great English Lawyers," by Justin McCarthy, the Prince of magazine-writers. The end of legal ambition in England is a seat on the Bench. To this, the shortest way lies through the door of the House of Commons:

One brilliant speech in Parliament brings a man more reputation than twenty years of patient reasoning in the Law Courts. . . . Of course this system has its defects. It frequently places on the Judicial Bench one who has had to learn his law when he gets there. In one case, which was recently very prominent, it made a Judge of a bold and clever adventurer, who knew, when he was thus suddenly elevated, almost as little of law as he did of morals. I have no intention in saying that I allude to the Irish Judge, Mr. Justice Keogh. Nobody could deny that, when Keogh was made a Judge, after a brief and brilliant Parliamentary career, his knowledge of law was extremely limited, whatever his character. It was thought, called inhuman. The public opinion of his own country at first looked on his elevation to the Bench as one might regard some brutal practical joke. "The system of electing a Judge is, to my mind, quite indefensible; but it must be owned that no Irish community, however reckless or debased, would have then thought of electing such a man as Keogh to the Bench of Justice. Since his elevation he has proved himself a good Judge of law and retrieved his character to some extent (I don't enter at all into the recent controversy about him and the Galway priests); but it is evident that there must be something wrong in a system which can lead to such an appointment at such a time not only possible, but almost inevitable.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, who has—

a handsome face, bright, sweet manners, clear voice, free and facile style, was almost unknown to the public at large when he made that bad speech on "Don Pacifico" debate in 1850. This was the memorable occasion when Lord Palmerston, defending a part of his foreign policy which had been arraigned for blundering arrogance, captivated the House and the country by his boast that a citizen of England might, by virtue of his protection, paraphrase the immortal "Civis Romanus sum," into "I am a Briton." But even Palmerston's speech was thrown into the shade by the unexpected brilliancy, power, spirit, and grace of the speech in which the almost unknown advocate, Alexander Cockburn, surprised and delighted the House. When the new orator sat down, the Ministerial benches were in a moment almost deserted, such was the rush of members to congratulate him. That speech was the reputation of the whole session. I doubt whether any speech delivered within my memory ever created such a sensation. For, although there have been many far greater speeches, yet these came from the mouth of a man whose name was already invested with the natural and well-justified anticipation of great things. But Cockburn rose to speak that night an obscure man, and he sat down a celebrity. The success was like that which finally great actor makes when he gets his first chance of playing a fine part, and, coming on the stage a nobody, leaves it with fame and fortune at his feet. England is governed by Parliamentary speaking. It would not be easy to convey to any stranger a full idea of the influence on a man's career which one remarkable speech in the House of Commons may have. Cockburn's way was made by that night. In a few months he was appointed Solicitor General; in a few months more, he was raised to the rank of Attorney General.

Sir John Coleridge is another lawyer in Parliament:

He spoke, I think, for some three weeks in the Tichborne case, at least he occupied every day, from the opening of the Court to its closing, for about three weeks, in the delivery of his address, and there seemed to the listeners no particular reason why, if he chose, he might not go on for three years. He is terribly diffuse, tautological, tiresome, glutinous in speech and Cardwell laconic. It seems as if he were positively incapable of answering the simplest questions in a few clear words. Obviously, he is enamored of his own style of speaking, and loves to hear his own voice, for voice and style are both, I own, very charming. John Bright once called Coleridge the most "beautiful" speaker in the House of Commons. A better description could not well be given. The speeches are "beautiful." Coleridge's voice is sweet and pure; his manner is full of ease and grace; the words and sentences flow on like a swift, clear, melodious stream. The orator, a tall, thin, well-built bald man, looks all the while benignly self-satisfied, so serenely conscious of his own gifts, graces, and general superiority, that he seems to invest condescension in him to rouse to instruct mere common man. . . . Perhaps it is needless to add that Coleridge is not a great favorite in the House of Commons. Men don't relish that tone of ease and fancied superiority. Some even declare that they find nothing in the matter of the Attorney General's speeches to warrant such a style; that he is an utter failure as a politician; that for law . . . he says anything more than to positively demonstrate its mere impossibility, and that family of those who believe in it; that they would like something more in a great Parliamentary effort than a mere display of a certain dexterity, and a vast self-conceit, and that, in fact, they consider Sir John in Parliament as a good deal of a humbug. I do not say whether such is my opinion or not. But I doubt whether it would be possible for any man to be as wise, virtuous, and eloquent as Sir John Coleridge looks.

"Saved from the Mormons" is finished. There is about this narrative a life-like realism that makes it difficult to doubt that the writer is telling, as to "over true tale" from her own experience.

Gideon Welles tells "The History of Emancipation." Mr. Lincoln declared previous to his election, and reiterated at his inauguration: "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." But the problem how to treat the slaves who were captured, or who came within the lines of the Union armies, became more and more embarrassing. Everything that humanity dictated was done for their comfort, but the Government hesitated to proclaim any fixed policy, in the unsettled condition of affairs. "It was evident to most of the dispassionate and clear minds of the country that the Secessionists had by their own acts struck a fatal blow to the institution of Slavery, yet the country was not fully prepared to pronounce freedom to all slaves. The orders of such officers as Generals McClellan, Halleck, Dix, and others, prohibiting the fugitives from coming within the army lines, caused great dissatisfaction in the North, without appeasing any at the South." The property rights of slaveholders were respected long after it was known that slaves were being used in war against the Government. One reason for this forbearance was the desire to conciliate the Border States, which loved the Union, but hated Abolitionism. Mr. Lincoln at first conceived the idea of compensated emancipation and deportation of the negroes, for he believed the white and black races could not dwell in harmony on the plane of equal rights. After the reverses before Richmond, President Lincoln "became convinced that the war must be prosecuted with more vigor, and that some decisive measures were necessary on the Slavery question, not only to reconcile public sentiment and to consolidate and make uniform military action, but to bring the slave-element to our aid, instead of having it turned against us." Hitherto he had always disclaimed any right on the part of the General Government to move in the matter of emancipation. Mr. Welles thus relates Mr. Lincoln's first intimation of a change of policy:

On Sunday, the 13th of July, the President invited Mr. Seward and myself to accompany him in his carriage to the funeral of an infant child of Secretary Stanton. At that time Mr. Stanton occupied for a summer residence the house of a naval officer, some two or three miles west or northwest of Georgetown. It was on this occasion and this ride that he first mentioned to Mr. Seward and myself that he had about come to the conclusion that, if the rebels persisted in their war upon the Government, it would be a necessity and duty on our part to liberate their slaves. He was convinced, he said, that we could not carry on a successful war by longer pursuing a temporizing and forbearing policy toward those who disregarded law and Constitution, and were striving by every means to break up the Union. Decisive and extreme measures must be adopted. His reluctance to this step with this question, around which there were thrown constitutional safeguards, and on which the whole Southern mind was sensitive, was great. He had tried various expedients to escape issuing an Executive order emancipating the slaves, the last and only alternative, but it was forced upon him by the obstinacy of rebels. He saw no escape. Turn which way he would, this disturbing element which caused the war rose up against us, and it was an insuperable obstacle to peace. He had entertained hopes that the Border States, in view of what appeared to him inevitable if the war continued, would consent to some plan of prospective and compensated emancipation; but all his suggestions, some made as early as March, met with disfavor, although the proposition, if then existed and Congress was now about adjourning, and had done nothing final and conclusive,—perhaps could do nothing,—on this question. He had, since his return from the short session, called the members of Congress from the Border States together, and presented to them the difficulties which he encountered, hoping they would be persuaded in the generosity of their hearts to take the initiative step toward emancipation; but they hesitated, and, he apprehended, would do nothing. Attached, as most of them and a large majority of their constituents were, to the Union, and ready to labor and suffer if it would be unjust for the Government which they supported to compel them to abandon that system, while the States in flagrant rebellion retained their slaves and were using them to carry on a movement toward emancipation in the Border States while slavery was recognized and permitted in the Rebel States would, they believed, detach many from the Union. . . . The abstract fact, that the insurrection existed. There was, he presumed, some foundation for their apprehension. What had been done and what he had heard satisfied him that a change of policy in the conduct of the war was necessary, and that emancipation of the slaves in the Rebel States must precede that in the Border States. The blow must fall first and foremost on them. Slavery was doomed. This was brought upon the country by its own owners, who would relinquish slavery, but the Border States could not be induced to lead in that measure. They would not consent to be convinced or persuaded to take the first step. Forced emancipation in the States which continued in rebellion and the Government would of course be followed by voluntary emancipation in the loyal States, with the aid we might give them. Further efforts with the Border States were useless. . . . Providence, he said, was not the road to lead us out of this difficulty. We must take a different path. We wanted the army to strike more vigorous blows. The Administration must set a strong example, and strike at the heart of the Rebellion. The country, he thought, would be prepared for it. The army would be with us. War had removed constitutional obligations and restrictions with which the declared Rebel could not be protected as to return the fugitives who escaped to us. This we could and must do with friends, but not with enemies. We invited all, bond and free, to desert those who were in flagrant war upon the Union and come to us; and, uniting with us, must be made free from Rebel authorities and Rebel masters.

If there was no constitutional authority in the Government to emancipate the slaves, neither was there any power in the Constitution to carry the slaveholding into the Law Courts. . . . Of course this system has its defects. It frequently places on the Judicial Bench one who has had to learn his law when he gets there. In one case, which was recently very prominent, it made a Judge of a bold and clever adventurer, who knew, when he was thus suddenly elevated, almost as little of law as he did of morals. I have no intention in saying that I allude to the Irish Judge, Mr. Justice Keogh. Nobody could deny that, when Keogh was made a Judge, after a brief and brilliant Parliamentary career, his knowledge of law was extremely limited, whatever his character. It was thought, called inhuman. The public opinion of his own country at first looked on his elevation to the Bench as one might regard some brutal practical joke. "The system of electing a Judge is, to my mind, quite indefensible; but it must be owned that no Irish community, however reckless or debased, would have then thought of electing such a man as Keogh to the Bench of Justice. Since his elevation he has proved himself a good Judge of law and retrieved his character to some extent (I don't enter at all into the recent controversy about him and the Galway priests); but it is evident that there must be something wrong in a system which can lead to such an appointment at such a time not only possible, but almost inevitable.

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a handsome face, bright, sweet manners, clear voice, free and facile style, was almost unknown to the public at large when he made that bad speech on "Don Pacifico" debate in 1850. This was the memorable occasion when Lord Palmerston, defending a part of his foreign policy which had been arraigned for blundering arrogance, captivated the House and the country by his boast that a citizen of England might, by virtue of his protection, paraphrase the immortal "Civis Romanus sum," into "I am a Briton." But even Palmerston's speech was thrown into the shade by the unexpected brilliancy, power, spirit, and grace of the speech in which the almost unknown advocate, Alexander Cockburn, surprised and delighted the House. When the new orator sat down, the Ministerial benches were in a moment almost deserted, such was the rush of members to congratulate him. That speech was the reputation of the whole session. I doubt whether any speech delivered within my memory ever created such a sensation. For, although there have been many far greater speeches, yet these came from the mouth of a man whose name was already invested with the natural and well-justified anticipation of great things. But Cockburn rose to speak that night an obscure man, and he sat down a celebrity. The success was like that which finally great actor makes when he gets his first chance of playing a fine part, and, coming on the stage a nobody, leaves it with fame and fortune at his feet. England is governed by Parliamentary speaking. It would not be easy to convey to any stranger a full idea of the influence on a man's career which one remarkable speech in the House of Commons may have. Cockburn's way was made by that night. In a few months he was appointed Solicitor General; in a few months more, he was raised to the rank of Attorney General.

Sir John Coleridge is another lawyer in Parliament:

He spoke, I think, for some three weeks in the Tichborne case, at least he occupied every day, from the opening of the Court to its closing, for about three weeks, in the delivery of his address, and there seemed to the listeners no particular reason why, if he chose, he might not go on for three years. He is terribly diffuse, tautological, tiresome, glutinous in speech and Cardwell laconic. It seems as if he were positively incapable of answering the simplest questions in a few clear words. Obviously, he is enamored of his own style of speaking, and loves to hear his own voice, for voice and style are both, I own, very charming. John Bright once called Coleridge the most "beautiful" speaker in the House of Commons. A better description could not well be given. The speeches are "beautiful." Coleridge's voice is sweet and pure; his manner is full of ease and grace; the words and sentences flow on like a swift, clear, melodious stream. The orator, a tall, thin, well-built bald man, looks all the while benignly self-satisfied, so serenely conscious of his own gifts, graces, and general superiority, that he seems to invest condescension in him to rouse to instruct mere common man. . . . Perhaps it is needless to add that Coleridge is not a great favorite in the House of Commons. Men don't relish that tone of ease and fancied superiority. Some even declare that they find nothing in the matter of the Attorney General's speeches to warrant such a style; that he is an utter failure as a politician; that for law . . . he says anything more than to positively demonstrate its mere impossibility, and that family of those who believe in it; that they would like something more in a great Parliamentary effort than a mere display of a certain dexterity, and a vast self-conceit, and that, in fact, they consider Sir John in Parliament as a good deal of a humbug. I do not say whether such is my opinion or not. But I doubt whether it would be possible for any man to be as wise, virtuous, and eloquent as Sir John Coleridge looks.

"Saved from the Mormons" is finished. There is about this narrative a life-like realism that makes it difficult to doubt that the writer is telling, as to "over true tale" from her own experience.

Gideon Welles tells "The History of Emancipation." Mr. Lincoln declared previous to his election, and reiterated at his inauguration: "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." But the problem how to treat the

VETERINARY SURGERY.

How to Protect the Public Against Unqualified Persons.

An Excellent Letter from Dr. N. H. Paaren, Veterinary Surgeon.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The state of the public mind at this time on the question of diseased horses, will, I trust, be a sufficient apology for my troubling you with this communication, and asking you to give it a place in your valuable columns. In the report of the Illinois Humane Society, for the week ending Nov. 16, the President, Edwin Lee Brown, Esq., says:

Our agents are more than ever convinced that a general weeding-out process is needed among the veterinary practitioners in this city (and everywhere else)—and would suggest to the educated veterinary surgeons that they should organize a society, to consist only of such members as can pass a strict examination by a competent board of examiners. In this way, the standing of this highly important profession would soon become raised to its true dignity. . . .

Let the Illinois Humane Society, who have thus started the idea of organizing a Veterinary Medical Association, go one step farther, and from among the professors of our medical colleges select three, who would volunteer to constitute a Board of Examiners, assuming the duty of eliciting the amount of professional knowledge which it is expected a properly educated veterinary surgeon ought to possess to qualify him to practise the veterinary art successfully, and see that the public, as well as the veterinary profession, is protected against the mischievous results ensuing from the practising of unqualified persons, or quacks. . . .

Some plan should be devised by which distinctions will be lost among those who have been duly educated at the different recognized schools. Then organize a Veterinary Medical Association, and secure a charter from the Legislature of the State of Illinois.

Such an association would become a centre of union, each member provoking the other to works conducive to the advancement of the profession. Politically, it is said to be suspicious when, instead of talking of what *is* to be done, we "rest and are thankful" with what has been done, as this implies that nothing more remains to be done. So it is with science—it indicates indifference, which indulged in would in the present day leave us stranded.

The association formed, I should wish to make some great effort, and accomplish something worthy of the city in which we live. The usefulness and dignity of such an association depends entirely upon its own members. Though small in number, we would have within ourselves the germ of all-conquering power. Scientific knowledge, combined with close observation, should, with such a body, be enabled to overcome a world which the charlatan never enters. He may practise the veterinary art, but veterinary science—never! Nor would he, if he continued in practice for a thousand years.

This is the sort of unity we want, unity of purpose and design, not union of opinion merely; but unity of principle; its tendency is to show up a man in his true colors, and cause him to extend the right hand of fellowship, and no longer go on hating and envying his neighbor without knowing why.

I am not one of those who take a desponding view of the veterinary profession. That we do not stand so high in the estimation of the public as we have a right to expect, I am quite willing to acknowledge; and the fault is principally owing to us as unofficinals, and not as members of the profession; for, although the profession does not present a gentleman from being received as one, yet, unlike either the clerical, legal, and medical, it dies not give him a *status* in society, unless he individually, by his private and professional conduct, deserves it. It is, therefore, the bounden duty of members of the profession, who have the well-being of veterinary science at heart, to do all in their power as individuals to raise the profession to the position it has a right to occupy. This can only be done by showing to the public that we are really what we claim to be,—thoroughly scientific men, willing and able to keep pace with all collateral branches of science, and, in which our profession is so intimately connected. This alone will enable us to prove the worth of an educated veterinary surgeon over the farrier or the charlatan, who only excels him by the larger number of animals he kills. With the essential requisites to success in every profession,—in none more than our own,—the empiric cannot continue to compete for the flowing purse, the reward and understanding of the educated veterinarian.

Without controversy, the state of a profession is what its individual members make it. There are, doubtless, many who would critically watch our doings, and who would justly anticipate that, having made those advances by which we have been lifted out of the slough of ignorance and pretension—proofs should be given by us of the benefits that are to be derived from the light of science illumining our pathway, and governing our actions.

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I have not the least doubt but that, in a very short time, the Veterinary College would be more than self-sustaining; for the public would prefer patronizing such an institution rather than to submit to exortitant charges by practitioners of questionable ability.

The public would not be slow to recognise such an effort, and especially the scientific portion thereof would hail it with delight and expectation of augmented good resulting. Within a few years the college would be able to supply the great demand in the State of Illinois. Suitable laws should then be enacted to banish all quackery and promote the interests of stock raisers and owners of domestic animals, as well as for sanitary purposes.

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THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Shall We Have the Horse-Disease in the Country?—A Horse Barn Improved—How to Make the Walls—Suggestions in Regard to Brick Walls and Skilled Workmen—Our First Snow Storm.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 16, 1872.

The horse-disease is the one great topic of the day among farmers. Will the disease reach the country? Most undoubtedly it will. Why not? Are there not filthy, ill-ventilated stables in the country? And are not our horses often overworked, left exposed to cold currents of air after a hard drive, and otherwise ill-fed and ill-used? It may not be so wide-spread as in the city, and many horses may escape, at least those well cared for, for these will be less susceptible to disease than are those more exposed to changes of weather.

We must consider this disease similar to the influenza in the human subject, and treat it accordingly, not by active measures, but quiet and warmth; warm rooms on the one hand and warm stables on the other. Our horses often take cold by being left standing in the wind for even a short time, especially if they have been driven rapidly; and, in this case, a slight cold will be liable to result in the disease. With proper care, the disease will result in laying our teams up only for a few days,—an inconvenience that we can ill afford, it is true, just at this time,—one of the most busy seasons for their use. Corn-husking, fall-plowing, and hauling grain to market, are just now active duties; and to have the teams laid up, even for a single week, will put us out to an inconvenient extent. But the people of the city have also their busy season, and the horse-disease comes in the very midst of it. Yesterday, an old lady suggested that it was a long-delayed punishment for the continued abuse of that useful servant, the horse, in our cities; and that the disease would touch the country lightly. Perhaps so, and this may be the proper solution; at least, it is a humane doctrine to believe, especially if it will lead to better treatment of the animals in the future. We have too many brutal drivers who overload and whip their teams; and it is a pleasure to see such men harnessed to the dray and the truck-wagon, and hauling goods to and from the depots. Certainly these things ought to bring a reform, and make us more careful in the faith of those animals whose short and artificial life has shown to be so indispensable to our use.

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"The reason for this is obvious, upon scientific principles. The velocity of descent doubles for each sixteen feet passed over; hence the benefit of the method will be in a geometrical ratio to the height of the pole.

—Charles McIlrath, the present State Auditor of Minnesota, has been appointed, by Judge Nelson, receiver of the Southern Minnesota Railroad, under the late proceedings in the United States District Court.

—Volk is ordered to produce a life-sized statue of Governor John Wood, the founder of the City of Quincy.

ANOTHER AGUE-CURE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In a recent issue of your valuable journal, I observe a new cure for the ague.

distant, to borrow some soft soap, having
er three children, two boys aged three
and a girl two years old—in the bed.
. After remaining about 15 or 20 minutes,
etting the soft soap, she started for home,
eaching Mrs. Ham's door she discovered
bursting from the sides of her cabin, and
ed to Mrs. Ham that her house was on
Mrs. Ham ran with all possible
and Mrs. Parsons rushed at the
and opened it, when a vol-
of smoke and flame burst in her face,
ensed her to fall. She rose and again
pted to go in, but the whole interior of the
was in a blaze. Mrs. Ham raised the
, and Mr. Murison and son, and Mr. Ham,
ere working in a field about 120 rods off,
her, saw the shanty on fire, and ran to as-
, but when they reached the cabin, the
as bursting out of all the crevices of the
, and the heat had become so intense that
ould do nothing. So soon as the building
d the fire could be subdued, the remains
three children were found completely
d, lying in the position the mother had
them in the bed. The cabin was a single
the floor open, and as dry as tinder. It is
ed that the fire was caused by cinders
ing through the cracks in the cooking
which was very old and much broken,
the crevices of the floor.

ROBERTSON.

nal Statement of the Presbytery the Case of the Rev. Gilbert R. bertson.

Presbytery in the case of the Rev. Gilbert obertson, having heard the testimony and arties at full length, and regularly followed ourse of procedure prescribed in the form overnment, find as their judgment in the that reference to charge first, viz., violation of xth Commandment; in this, he is guilty of eanness; specifications one, six, and seven, found true, and the charge itself sus- reference to charge second, viz., frequent tion of the Seventh Commandment; in this, guilty of lascivious conduct; the specifica- as unanimously sustained, as was also the e itself. reference to charge third, to wit: repeated tions of the Ninth Commandment; in this, guilty of falsehood; specifications one and ere maintained, as was also the charge it-

d upon full and prayerful conference, the re necessary for the vindication of its r of religion, and the best interests of the der himself, were, on motion, determined to first, deposition from the ministry, and d, suspension from the privileges of the ch. Accordingly, it is ordered that the said rt H. Robertson be and hereby is declared s Presbytery, under the authority of the Jesus Christ and our form of government, deposed from the office of the Gospel min- and to be suspended from the privileges e Church, and this suspension to be con- until he shall give satisfactory evidence of ance.

ile pronouncing this sentence, the Presby- have expressed the convictions of ments, they wish at the same time to put cord the expression of their deep commis- with Mr. Robertson, and their fervent ful wishes for his speedy recovery and his al welfare.

congregation of the Chestnut street Pres- n Church in the City of Louisville, and rated Clerk is directed to furnish the ses- of that church and Mr. Robertson each a of this entire minute.

A REMARKABLE EXPEDITION.

ans to Circumnavigate the Globe.

expedition about to be despatched by the s Admiralty, to undertake a scientific in- vestigation of the globy is described at great th by *Nature*. The vessel set apart for this me is the corvette *Challenger*, of 2,306 tons e the command of G. S. Nares, R. N., wal- wn as the author of a valuable work on sea- ship, who has seen a great deal of active ser- formerly in Arctic exploration, and latterly e Suez survey, which has now been so long to be familiar to all readers of the Times. expedition. On the scientific staff are Pro- ssor Wyville Thompson, F. R. S., as Director; Buchanan, of Edinburgh University, mist; H. N. Moseley, of Oxford, ogist; Dr. Van Willemoes Suhm of rich, naturalist; John Murray, of Edinburgh versity, Naturalist. The three naturalists charge respectively of the invertebrata, ebrates, and botany. Professor Thom- ormerly in charge of the general zoologi- work. A photographer is also assigned to e. The whole expedition is under the imme- direction of the hydrographic department he Admiralty, and the ship is fitted out with significent collection of scientific apparatus. he Challenger will sail from Portsmouth for altar, the first haul of the dredge being e in the Bay of Biscay, if the weather would not be favorable. From Gibraltar she proceed to Madeira, thence to St. Thomas, Bahamas, Bermuda, the Azores; from those thia, touching at Fernando Noronha; then s to the Cape of Good Hope, and a stay in that neighborhood, ward to the Crozetts and Kerguelen's Island. A re- ward will then be made as far as possible the course thence be made to ey. New Zealand, the Campbell and Auck- groups, Torres Straits, New Guinea, and Ireland will then be visited. A long cruise perhaps a year will then be made among the fic Islands; thence the expedition passes ween Borneo and Celebes, and visiting Japan its neighborhood; will proceed to Japan re a stay of two or three months is expected. e north ward to Kamschatka, whence a run be made northward through Behring's ts, and then through the Aleutian Islands, ward to Vancouver's Island, and so through deep eastern region of the Pacific by Easter d, and possibly by the Galapagos Archipel- to the Horn, and thence home. The voyage pected to take about three and a half years. is difficult (says the *Times*) to over-esti- the immense benefit which science must ve from an expedition such as this. Apart the results of intense interest which may xpected from the deep-sea work, the princi- object of the expedition, and which must go to elucidate a subject on which our knowl- is at present of the most imperfect descrip- abundant opportunity will exist for the ac- investigation of the animal and vegetable of many highly interesting and yet imper- known or totally unexplored regions. investigation of the floras of such islands ernando Noronha and the Marion and Cro groups cannot fail to yield most instructive ults; and it is needless to speak of the in- ble interest which centres in New Guinea.

PERSONAL.

dy Johnson will reside in Nashville, Tenn.
Alex. H. Stephens now owns and runs its ants Sun alone.
Governor Hadley, of Arkansas, has pro- Leaving Clayton to count the votes.
Congressman Averill, of St. Paul, will be ined at home by his broken leg.
W. S. Blanchard is the name of the gentle- who made up the excellent despatches sent from Boston, by the Associated Press, on night of the great fire.
—Speaker Blanchet, of the Quebec Legisla- e, has dismissed a number of Sessional Clerks interfering in elections. This may do it, but it would never do here. Just think dismissing all the Department Clerks after upon us.
—Jo. Monte, two years ago employed at the oming Hotel, Omaha, has lately sold out a st in a mine in Utah for $50,000, and goes to ney.
—The election of W. F. Cody, *alias* Buffalo to the Nebraska Legislature, will be con- ed by his opponent, D. P. Ashburn.
—Charles D. Robinson, of the Green Bay *Ad- ate*, is President of the Board of Trustees for new Insane Asylum at Oshkosh; for which Superintendent is yet to be selected.
—James B. Board, of Council Bluffs, is Treas- r and agent of the Texas & Pacific Railroad at reveport, Louisiana, and Frank E. Lawrence ddressing agent of the same road at St. Louis.
—Jesse C. Fox, a member of the Illinois Con- stitutional Convention, 1869-70, and since a re- ident of Nebraska, died at Plattsmouth, 14th.
—Colonel John W. Crockett, a Kentucky Re- presentative in the Confederate Congress, died at Hendersonville, Ky., last week.
—Judge William C. Dunlap, a Tennessee Re- ublican of Congress, 1853-57, died, the 16th, at the residence of David Greer, in the suburbs of Memphis.
—The President has appointed William Pe- k, of St. Louis, District Attorney, in place of Chester H. Krum, elected City Judge.
—The Iowa Code Commissioners, Hammond, Seavers, and Knight, are in Des Moines to complete their work, which the Legis- ature meets this winter specially to set upon.
—David Clark of Hartford, Vt., is the victim of a mistaken identity. It was not Mark Sewell, after all, who told him in March, 1861, that he didn't care a snap whether Hawley was elected Governor or not; but Marshall's brother Tiny. Over-confidence in his own memory has cost Mr. Clark the neat little sum of $7,000, which no doubt come very handy to a needy Hartford charity that is to pocket it.

MR. PERKINS SUSTAINED.

Decision in the State Insurance Company Case.

A Review of all the Testimony and Arguments.

Mr. N. C. Perkins, Assignee, Sustained.

Opinion of Judge Blodgett, of the United States Court.

The following decision was yesterday rendered by Judge Blodgett, of the United States Circuit Court in the suits brought to have N. C. Perkins removed from the position of Assignee of the State Insurance Company, a decision which has been long expected, and which, it will be seen, sustains Mr. Perkins in every particular:

THE DECISION.

On the 12th of July last, one Newton S. Taylor, a creditor of the bankrupt, filed his petition making various charges against N. C. Perkins, the Assignee, who had been elected by the creditors on the 12th of April previous, and asking the removal of Perkins from the office and functions of Assignee. On the 18th of July, John A. King, in behalf of the firm of Tolman & King, creditors of the bankrupt, filed a similar petition, and on the 24th of August last Robert W. Hale and a large number of other creditors of the bankrupt filed their petition to the same purport. On the 28th of August said John A. King filed an amended or supplemental petition upon the same matter. To these petitions Perkins has made answer, and voluminous proofs have been taken upon the various questions of *fact* raised by the petitions and answers. I have not time to comment at length upon the testimony in the proceedings, but after having carefully read and considered it, I must proceed to dispose of the issues raised. The charges against Mr. Perkins may be briefly stated as follows:

First. That he was acting in the interest of George C. Smith, C. M. Smith, J. Bradner Smith, and the National Loan & Trust Company, a private banking corporation of this city, who held nearly the entire funds and available assets of the bankrupt, their interest and action and control, and not in the interest of the general creditors of the bankrupt. That he was elected such Assignee by the votes of the said Smiths, upon claims held by them against the bankrupt for a large amount, and that he was thus unfaithful and unfaithful in his conduct as such assignee, to the interest of the general creditors.

Second. That since his election as such Assignee, Mr. Perkins has refused to give or furnish to creditors of the bankrupt correct information in regard to the extent and value of the assets of the bankrupt, and the probable amount of dividends which would be realized therefrom to the creditors.

Third. That he has made a fraudulent settlement, compromise, or transfer of a claim in favor of said bankrupt, against the Teutonia Insurance Company, said claim being upon a policy of re-insurance issued by the Teutonia Insurance Company of Fort Wayne, Ind., upon all the risks of the State Insurance Company outstanding at that time.

Fourth. That after said State Insurance Company became insolvent, and before it was adjudicated a bankrupt, said Perkins, knowing of such insolvency, had received payment in full of demand for $400 which he held against said company for professional services.

These, I think, state fairly the substance of the allegations against Mr. Perkins, upon which his removal is demanded.

By his answers Mr. Perkins denies all the imputations and charges of bad faith and want of diligence and fidelity in the performance of his duties, and gives his explanation of the manner in which he disposed of the claim against the Teutonia Insurance Company, and his reasons therefor, and also gives his explanation of the transactions upon which the charge of obtaining an undue preference is based.

As to the first charge, or group of charges, the established facts seem to be,—that for some months prior to the great fire in this city, on the 8th and 9th of October, 1871, the affairs of said State Insurance Company had been mainly under the management and control of H. A. Hurlbut, President, C. M. Smith, Vice President, and George C. Smith, Treasurer. These same persons were also the leading stockholders and officers of the National Loan and Trust Company, a private banking corporation of this city, and the deposits of said Insurance Company were kept with said Banking Company. That at the time of the occurrence of the fire of October, 1871, by which said Insurance Company was rendered insolvent, said Banking Company had in its hands cash and convertible bonds amounting to about three hundred and twelve thousand dollars ($312,000), and that all said assets were converted into money as early as the 1st of November, 1871. Soon after the fire said Banking Company purchased at fourteen to fifteen cents on the dollar certificates of adjusted losses by said Insurance Company, to the amount of about one hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars ($176,000) which were charged up to their face upon the books of the bank, against the indebtedness or deposit account due from the bank to the Insurance Company. There was also standing on the books of the bank an item of about $80,000 for money advanced before the fire, on account of the Insurance Company, for the purchase of certain stock of the Company, which had been bought in and cancelled, or bought for the purpose of cancelling. Soon after the fire certain sums were also paid out by the Company, by checks upon its funds in the bank, for salaries of H. A. Hurlbut, President, C. M. Smith, Vice President, and George C. Smith, Treasurer, amounting in all to about eleven or twelve thousand dollars.

Some time in November, 1871, the Superintendent of Public Accounts of the State, under the authority vested in him by the statute regulating the affairs of insurance companies, caused a bill to be filed in the Circuit Court here for winding up the Company's affairs, and the Court appointed H. A. Hurlbut Receiver, and directed him to take possession of the assets. He accepted the appointment, entered upon his duties, and took possession of all the books, papers and securities, and the bank, on his demand, paid over or transferred to his credit as Receiver on its books the balance of cash to the Company's credit amounting to about $17,000; that is the bank, claiming to have reduced its liabilities to the Company, on the deposit account, by the set off of $261,000 certificates, $32,000, and indebtedness before the fire, and payment of checks drawn for salaries, only admitted itself indebted in the sum of $17,000, which was virtually passed over to Hurlbut.

In December, 1871, the petition was filed in this Court on which the Company was subsequently adjudicated bankrupt. But all these steps to raise set-off against the main part of the sum due from the bank to the Company had been taken before the Receiver was appointed and before the beginning of proceedings in this Court as a Court of Bankruptcy.

It also appears that after adjudication of bankruptcy it was in contemplation between the Receiver and certain officers of this State to deny, by proper legal proceedings in some form, the power of this Court to supersede the United States Court in administering the affairs of the Company, and to that end the Receiver refused for sometime after Mr. Perkins was appointed Assignee to turn over the books, papers, securities, or assets in his hands. But in May an arrangement was made between Receiver and Assignee, by which the books were turned over to the Assignee, with the understanding that the question as to the controlling jurisdiction of this Court, as against the State Court, should be made upon the money, which the Receiver still retained.

It will, therefore, be seen that at the time Mr. Perkins assumed the duties of Assignee, the bulk of the available funds of the Company was claimed to have been absorbed by the set-off claimed by the National Loan & Trust Company.

It has become a matter of history that the question of the right of persons indebted to bankrupt insurance companies, to buy demands against them, and set them off against the amount they owed the insurance company, was for many months, an open one in this city. Eminent attorneys in the soundness of whose judgment in important business affairs our citizens are accustomed to confide, were divided in their opinions, some of the very ablest members of our bar holding that such set-off could be made after in equity or bankruptcy, while others held a contrary opinion, and I am not aware that the question reached a judicial hearing and determination until last June, when it was decided by Judge Drummond and myself, after full argument, against the general right to set off claims purchased or acquired after knowledge of insolvency. There had been a general understanding on all sides that these were to be considered test cases.

Therefore, the Assignee in this case seems to me fully justified in waiting a decision of those questions before beginning proceedings to recover the moneys in the hands of the bank. While the right of the Assignee to it was the subject of grave doubt among lawyers of ability, it was the same but the part of common prudence for him to await the decision of cases involving this disputed principle.

The evidence shows, further, that very soon after Judge Drummond's decision was announced, the Assignee waited on the bank officers, and demanded the money on deposit against which set-off had been claimed, and gave notice he should take steps to enforce payment if the right of set-off was longer insisted upon and his right of set-off disregarded.

At this time, George C. Smith, President of the bank, was in Europe, but was expected home soon, and the Assignee was asked to delay till his return, upon the promise or suggestion that a settlement could be then had. He was awaiting his return when the first petition was filed for the removal of the Assignee, followed in a few days by the petition of Mr. King to the same end.

So far, there seems to be no gross negligence in the prosecution of the claim of the bankrupt against the bank, and the officers of the Company. But the evidence also shows that among the assets turned over to the Assignee in May, by Mr. Hurlbut, was a large claim for re-insurance issued to the State, by the Teutonia Insurance Company of Cleveland. This Company had removed all the risks of the State outstanding, up to some time in February, 1871, and had also been made insolvent by losses in the Chicago fire, and its affairs were in the hands of a Receiver, under the Ohio law. By reason of some peculiar provisions of law, or a Court order, the time for proving claims against the Teutonia had nearly expired, and it was plainly the first duty of the Assignee of the State to attend to it, which he seems to have done with commendable promptness, and all the claims against the Teutonia were presented and allowed in time. This involved, as the evidence showed, a laborious collection and examination of proofs, which were widely scattered and complicated by the embarrassments surrounding the Teutonia and its affairs, and the fact that the policyholders of the State, whose risks had been reinsured by the Teutonia, had sent their proofs to the officers of the Teutonia, who returned them to the policy-holders who still held them, so it became necessary to hunt them up. It does not seem to me then that the charge of negligence and want of fidelity is made out by the proofs.

When the papers came into the hands of the Assignee, he seems to have set himself promptly at work about that which most required attention,—the Teutonia,—and was busy with it when the first petition was filed. He had also acted without delay after Judge Blodgett's opinion was given, and awaited only Mr. Smith's return to settle with the bank without litigation.

The evidence fails to show that there was any understanding or agreement, express or implied, between Mr. Perkins and either of the Smiths, or him and the bank, before his election, that he should in any way manage the affairs of the company in their interest, or that he was a party to the manipulations by which the set-off claims were concocted. Nor do I see in the testimony any evidence that after his election he acted in the interest of the Smiths, or under their control. The questions between him and them were purely legal ones. It was not necessary to a settlement that he should involve himself in a personal controversy, or denounce them with hard words.

The evidence does show that for some years he had, to some extent, been the legal adviser of the Smiths, in some of their business transactions, and to some extent, before the fire, acted for the Insurance Company. It also appears that at the time the creditors met to elect an Assignee, the Smiths and their friends had obtained a large majority of the claims then proven, and that their votes elected Mr. Perkins, most of the other creditors also voting for him. It is natural to suppose the Smiths, controlling the election, would put in some person in whom they had confidence. But this, standing alone, does not show that the Smiths did exercise any such overweening influence as to prevent him from making him forget his duties to all interested. The parties electing an Assignee must be presumed to know that, when once elected, he becomes the officer of the Court, and belongs to no set of creditors. His conduct is under the control of the Court, and creditors must be presumed to know it.

I now come to the second charge, that of refusing to give information in regard to the value of the assets of the bankrupt, and the probable value of various claims. This might be enough to dismiss this by saying that the proof wholly fails to establish it in any substantial particular. It is true, when asked by certain persons as to the value of their claims, that he did not know their value. But most, if not all, these interviews were before Judge Drummond's decision, and if that were decided against the Assignee, their claims were not worth much. While it is the duty of an Assignee to give creditors all the information he can, yet he is not bound to give them an opinion on doubtful questions of law or values. To withhold valuable information would be a gross malfeasance, yet it does not appear that he did so. When interrogated, the affairs of the company were in a most unpromising condition, and the Assignee had nothing to go by in imparting information. Again, to make a claim to the extent of about a million had been reinsured in the Teutonia, and the register describing them delivered to that Company. Until it was examined no one could state the claims against the bankrupt. It was an unknown quantity till adjudicated.

This brings me to the consideration of the third charge,—the fraudulent settlement of the claim against the Teutonia. On the facts in regard to which seem to be that the claim against the Teutonia was adjusted at about $170,000. The Teutonia was winding up; its assets were small, and many unavailable, and its liabilities large. Under these circumstances the Assignee received and accepted an offer of $22,500 for the demand. The Assignee accepted it by direction of Court. Other parties holding claims against the Teutonia had been bought in and cancelled, or had bought for the purpose of cancelling. Soon after certain sums were also paid out by the Company, by checks upon its funds in the bank, for salaries of H. A. Hurlbut, President, C. M. Smith, Vice President, and George C. Smith, Treasurer, amounting in all to about eleven or twelve thousand dollars.

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Therefore, the Assignee in this case seems to

HORSES AND HENS.

No Further Trouble Anticipated from the Epizootic.

The Report that the Hens and Turkeys Were Sick Contradicted.

The damp snow of yesterday occasioned some alarm lest its influence would be to perpetuate, in a more serious form, the epizootic, or increase the number of *purpura* cases. At noon, many business firms and owners of work-horses, doubted whether it was good judgment to allow their convalescing animals to be exposed to the melting snow, and thought seriously of again converting their barns into nurse-stables. But the result of these deliberations generally was, that it was better to run the risk of their animals suffering a relapse, than to cause a cessation of business by withdrawing them.

When THE TRIBUNE reporter called at the office of Superintendent Crain, of the South Side car line, he found that gentleman in consultation with his assistant as to whether they should keep their horses out or not. The reporter listened with close attention, not more because it was a matter of personal interest to himself than because he knew the result of the consultation would be a matter of interest to the readers of this paper. The pro and con. of the matter was considered, and the final decision was that the horses should be continued on the track till they showed signs of injury. Mr. Crain says he considers it a duty to run the cars of his line, and shall continue to do so till his horses exhibit signs of returning weakness.

The reports from New York that the horse disease had become a fowl disease, has, naturally, excited some alarm in this community, lest many a fat turkey, now being prepared for Thanksgiving or Christmas, be suddenly taken off by the epizootic. Indeed, it has been reported that various fowls, both wild and tame, have snuffed the noxious vapors, and have fallen prey to that monster of monsters—epizootic. To allay these alarms, a TRIBUNE reporter called at the various public coops of the city yesterday, and, to his infinite pleasure, found no chickens afflicted with the epizootic or purpura. Every roost was deserted, and every feed-trough emptied. There was not a bird with running nose, nor a single feathered biped whose limbs were swollen. Every bird of flight was on the wing, and, at the approach of the reporter for an interview, the air was darkened with full-stretched wings.

Fowl dealers speak with decided emphasis when denying the report that their stock is diseased, and ought not to be sold; and, indeed, in one case, offered to carve a raw hen, to demonstrate to the reporter that her meat was free from impurity. It is needless to say that the reporter was quite willing, indeed anxious, to believe the statement of the fowl dealer, unsustained by the dissection of his hen.

Neither has the *purpura* increased in the city among the horses. Even Dr. Branson acknowledged, yesterday, that his fears were in vain, and that *purpura* was decreasing, and had not been influenced by his opinion. But he said that yesterday would work disaster, he feared, among many animals, for the melting snow would have the same effect upon them as a rain. But Dr. Rauch says that, proper doss can be given from rain or shine, but is the simple result of overwork or poor constitution.

The North Side Railway are still operating their horses, and say that the effect is to increase their appetites, and generally to improve them.

The following is the report of the number of dead horses received at the Union Rendering Company for the week ending Nov. 18: Nov. 12, 40; Nov. 13, 38; Nov. 14, 21; Nov. 15, 29; Nov. 16, 33; Nov. 17, 12; Nov. 18, 31.

It must not be supposed that, because the report received on the 18th exceeds that of the 17th, the mortality is on the increase. The excess is explained by the fact that the city could not remove horses as they died, and on the 18th, it increased the force engaged in removal.

The deliberations of the West Side Company still go on, and will continue till—the cars are run out.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

(Hirsh v. Loomis et al., 41,344, Superior Court.) In this cause plaintiff lays his damages at $13,000, in trespass on the case, for failure to carry out an agreement for the payment of money, etc. Plaintiff affirms that he is the inventor of ozone, for which he has received letters patent; and that the defendants entered into an agreement with him to send him to purify the air in Detroit River tunnel, and for other purposes. They afterward refused to pay expenses, or to carry out the agreement, and he assesses his damages thereby at the above sum.

Joseph M. Hirsh yesterday entered suit against the *Post* Printing Company, and David Blakely, for libel, laying his damages at $10,000. Plaintiff carries on business at 88 West Washington street, and complains of an article published on the 17th of October, 1872, in which he was called "a bribed and prostituted chemist," in connection with Clark Delafontaine, respecting a controversy been them and Wahl Brothers, Leonard Swett, and others.

In the matter of Bell, Wadsworth & Co., in bankruptcy, there was, yesterday, an examination for the purpose of discovering the whereabouts of certain property alleged to have been concealed, but the result was not so satisfactory as the moving parties would have liked. The evidence was reported last night to the Court by Register Hibbard.

The Assignee of Durham & Wood, yesterday, commenced suit against William Paton and others for the recovery of $1,000, the amount of a replevin bond, or the payment of the value of goods replevined and not returned, in a suit brought in the Superior Court and not continued by plaintiff. The same plaintiff entered action also against Henry R. Glover et al.

The convicted murderers, Chris. Rafferty and Andrew J. Fortsech, will be brought before Judge Porter to-day at the Criminal Court, on motion for change of venue. How much longer the existence of these wretched men may be prolonged by the arts of the lawyer it is impossible even to anticipate.

Henrietta Keith yesterday petitioned the Circuit Court to appoint a guardian to take charge of the property of her husband, an alleged drunkard, said property being Lot 6, Block 84, in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the west half of Section 27 in Township 39, north of Range 14.

The Chamber of Commerce has taken another step forward in its pursuit of the National Insurance Company. In Sunday's TRIBUNE we chronicled the fight over an attempt to throw the Company into chancery. To-day we record judgment against the Company in the Common Law Side of the Superior Court. (See Superior Court, law, Judge Gary.)

The opinion of Judge Blodgett, which is partially to the effect that no sufficient cause has yet been shown for the removal of Mr. N. C. Perkins as Assignee of the State Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, will be found summarized in another column.

It is understood that His Honor Judge Blodgett, will make an order, this morning, directing Register Hibbard to take proofs in the matter of the $261,000, notes of indebtedness of the State Insurance Company, held by the National Insurance Company.

Jacob Gross, Clerk-elect of the Circuit Court, appeared in open Court before Judge Rogers yesterday morning filed his bond, and took the oath of office.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[Judge Blodgett.]

LAW—804—Head v. Green; demurrer to special pleas sustained; leave to file further special pleas by Thursday morning next. 768—Smith v. Wood, et al.; on motion by plaintiff and affidavit filed, the Chicago Arbeiter Verein made a party defendant, and summons to issue. 678—Haugh v. Woodruff, et al.; jury trial.

NEW SUITS—10,674—Chicago Composition Granite Company v. Jacob L. Schureman; case, $8,000; Nelson and Barnum, attorneys. 10,675—John T. Mauldin et al. v. Toledo, Peoria & Western Fruit Freight Line; transcript from Superior Court of Cook County.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

[Judge Gary.]

LAW—1,768—Payne v. Payne; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney and judgment. 2,455—Price v. Fuller; same. Jansen v. Thompson; appeal dismissed by defendant's attorney with procedendo for want of compliance with rule. G. N. 7,543—Wheeler et al. v. Orr Dunberg et al.; leave to file, etc. 2,214—Matthews v. Burges; leave to plaintiff, on notice to C. M. Burges, to file carr in lieu, etc., and rule on defendant to plead 20 days. 2,457—Chicago Gas and Water Pipe Company v. Baltach Silver Smelting and Refining Company; default and judgment $601.03. 1,700—Burges v. Reintidt; dismissed at plaintiff's costs. 1,622—Bower v. Commercial Insurance Company; Leave to

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

[Judge Rogers.]

LAW.—655—Van Osdel v. Peck; jury again called, and trial; verdict for plaintiff; $641.33; motion by defendant for new trial. 1,067—Ridder v. DeWolf; rule on defendant to file additional bond by Monday next in $100. 609—Burchell v. Wright; jury trial; jury retire, and to seal verdict. 779—Kaiser v. Preitz; suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs for want of prosecution. 909—Same v. Same; same.

CALL—310 to 329 inclusive.

[Judge Booth.]

830—Jones v. Anchor Life Insurance Company; leave to reply double to third and fourth pleas. 1,611—Saunders v. Wright; personal service and default, and judgment for $718. 2,641—Hartwell v. Akeley; ten days to file special pleas. 2,850 and 2,851—Ten Eyck v. Edwards v. McPaul; 7,000 days to plead. 1,156—Gorsiss v. Minard; time to file additional bond extended to the same time. G. N. 2,675—Zeganhagen v. Church; Judge Bradwell has papers. 3,048—Ledwitch v. Demo; W. B. Felker returns Narr and affidavit. —Patrick Sheridan and Wife v. C. M. & St. P. R. R. Co. (order as of Saturday, Nov. 9, 1872); award of jury confirmed, and appeal allowed; 60 days to file bond of $500, and bill of exceptions. 2,537 and 2,538—Cash in Bk. v. P. R. R. Co. v. Hurd; jury called and sworn, and trial.

[Judge Tree.]

984—Sheffers v. C. & N. W. R. R. Co.; demurrer to Narr overruled; to plead to merits 20 days. 2,990—Reynolds v. Same; same order. 2,230—Green v. Commercial Insurance Co.; default for want of plea. 2,850—Hight v. Fuller; solicitors appear for defendant, and rule to plead extended 10 days. 2,851—Little v. Same; same. 2,640—Gregory v. Power; solicitors appear for defendant; time to plead extended 10 days. 2,841—Same v. Same; same order. 968—Silverman v. State Insurance Company; jury trial; jurors withdrawn and cause continued to regular place on the calendar; leave to plaintiff to amend Narr instanter; jury discharged.

No. 72 on trial to-day.

[Judge Williams.]

CHANCERY.—529—Peck v. Doyle; solicitors enter appearance of John Doyle, and time to plead, etc., extended 10 days. 606—Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co. v. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Co.; solicitors enter appearance of defendants, and time to plead extended 20 days. 663—Rowe v. Sprague et al.; solicitor enters appearance for Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., and time to plead extended 20 days. 680—Cash v. Hemingway et al.; complainant to show proofs in 20 days. 699—Hurlbut v. Ada v. William Karg; solicitor enters appearance of defendant and time to plead extended 20 days. 714—Margaret v. Cornelius O'Callaghan; rule on defendant to pay complainant $50 per week for temporary alimony, and on the 15th December $50 for solicitor's fees; and leave to complainant to amend bill instanter. 581—Mayer v. Carpenter et al.; dismissed by complainant. 1,000—Farrar v. Johnson et al.; solicitors enter appearance of defendants Payne, Gibbons, and Wieman (?), and time to plead extended 10 days. 709—Borden v. Shortall et al.; solicitors enter appearance of defendants, and time to plead extended 20 days. 4,436—Osborn v. City Railway Company; injunction dissolved and suit dismissed without prejudice.

[Judge Farwell.]

510—Schoff et al. v. Payne et al.; dismissed at complainants' costs. 573—Wilhelmina v. Charles Thee; service by publication, and default. 725—William v. Eliza Corbley; personal service and default.

NEW SUITS—1,938—Jacob Bugbee v. Ann St. Clair; petition for mechanic's lien on the northwest corner of Wells and Hinsdale street. 4,044—Martin Burke v. Chicago West Division Railway Company; case, $10,000; J. V. Le Moyne and M. W. Robinson, attorneys. 4,045—Thomas Morgan v. Mary Morgan and Keith, a drunkard; petition for the appointment of a guardian ad litem for his estate; Spafford, McDaid & Wilson, attorneys. 4,046—Jedh Boyce, Caroline Smith, and Peter Boyce v. Henry Fuller; bill to have an account taken of all moneys advanced by defendant on the security of lands in Berrien County, Mich., and elsewhere, and to have the title in said lands restored to complainants; Hollister & Hollister, attorneys. 4,047—Rudolph Schmidt v. Wm. T. Ball; attachment $1,000. 4,048—Benj. L. Hull v. Lewis Bradshaw; mechanics' lien. 4,049—Samuel Lewis v. Same; mechanics' lien; Brackett & Felch, solicitors in both cases. 4,050—Lucien W. Brown et al. v. Henry Bowman et al.; petition to perpetuate testimony. 4,051—Charles C. Cummings et al v. City of Chicago; petition on mechanic's lien on school house corner of Division and Sedgwick streets for $500; Fuller & Smith, schidtors. 4,052—James R. B. Farson v. H. D. Vandercook and William Butterick; assumpsit; $3,500; William H. Holden, attorney. 4,053—Levi v. Boyden; appeal. 4,054—Charles H. Duck, conservator of Richard G. Duck, an insane person, v. The Town of Cicero; assumpsit; $6,000; Scoville, Orwen & Bagley, attorneys. 4,055—Levi v. Boyden; appeal.

THE COUNTY COURT.

[Judge Wallace.]

Louis A. Kormandy; order to administrator to sell personal estate at public auction, except a certain promissory note; inventory and appraisement approved. John Hopp; order reinstating claims heretofore dismissed, viz.: John and Peter Williams, B. Dorfinger, H. Sternberg; H. Loeb, and Frank Schweinfurth et al. Charles Elson; trial; verdict, insane. Thomas O'Brien; files restored. August Kurzinski; grant of administration to Anton Kurzinski, and bond of $500 approved. William Babe; grant of administration to Ferdinand Babe; bond of $15,000 approved. Jeremiah Leary; inventory and appraisement and award approved. James Cunningham; inventory and appraisement and award approved.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

[Judge Porter.]

410—Blay; sent on pies to 90 days in the House of Correction. 420—Driscoll; sent on pies to Reform School for ten months. 423—Jas. Conley; same. 447—Patrick McLaughlin; six months in the House of Correction. 471—John Reynolds; same. 466—Annis Sweeney; ten months in same. 469—Fred. Small; five months in the Reform School. 468—Peter Boyle; five months in the House of Correction. 438—Hart; jury trial; verdict guilty, and sentenced to eleven months in the House of Correction. 436—Charles Clark; jury trial; guilty, and eleven months in the Reform School. 448—Charles Miller; jury trial, guilty, and six months in the Reform School. 449—John McGuire; jury trial, guilty, and 16 months in the Reform School. 429—John Conley; same, 18 months in the Reform School. 434—Emil Fountaine; jury trial, guilty, and one year in the Penitentiary.

AHEAD AGAIN.

The New and Comfortable Cars Provided by the South Side Railway Company.

The South Side Railway Company received, a day or two since, from New York, three new cars, which are to be placed on the line running from Union Park to Twenty-second street. Ten cars have been ordered, but the number mentioned is the first instalment, the others being due next week. The vehicles are what are known as "dome" cars, an elevation in the centre warranting the name. They are provided with all the "modern improvements," such as rubber running gear, corrugated steps, wide platforms, new brakes, etc. By the former side motion is abviated, and vibration becomes impossible. On the sides of the dome are numerous glass windows, which can be opened at will, and ventilation made as perfect as possible; and by the same means abundant light is secured. There are three lamps, one at each end of the car, and the other resultant from the centre of the dome, which will enable passengers to see one another at night. The seats are composed of slats, such as are generally used in street cars. The cost of a car complete is $1,150. The three cars were running on State street yesterday afternoon, and being bright and shining attracted much attention. The West Side Company have also ten new cars, but they are of the same patterns as the ones now in use. The makers of these comfortable vehicles are John Stephenson & Co., New York. By the middle of next week, should the epizootic not continue to interfere with travel, twenty new cars will be on the track for the accommodation of the public.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Family Matinee

To-Day at 2 o'clock.

A Grand Double Bill

This Afternoon and Evening.

LOW PRICES, 15, 25, and 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. PROF. DAVIS and his

Troupe of Trained Dogs!

BILLY COLLINS, Dutch Vocalist. Brilliant success of MISS BLANCHE SELWYN, ALF. MELDOWEY, JOHN T. KELLY, BILLY BARRY, PETE LEE, REMMEL BIRD SISTERS, Miss MINNIE GRAY, and the Comedy Combination in a new olio of novelties, concluding with the Sensational Drama entitled

SAVED!

OR, THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

AIKEN'S THEATRE,

Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

Immense success of Geo. L. Fox and his great troupe in the only HUMPTY DUMPTY!

Third and positively last week but one of this great Pantomime. New scenes, new tricks, etc., &c. All the great artists in new features. First appearance in America of the celebrated Girard Brothers in their new act, entitled GRACEFUL GYMNASTS. The great Wilson Bros. in new acts. The Caswell Family. The infant Vestopedists. Knock the great Sixtor

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FIRST PAGE—Washington, New York, and Miscellaneous Telegraphic News.
SECOND PAGE—Periodical Literature—Veterinary Surgery—The Farm and Garden—The State Capital Ring—European Fire Departments [communication]—The Clark-Fewell Tragedy—A Family Troubled by Burglars—Trial of the Rev. Robertson—A Remarkable Expedition—Personal Items.
THIRD PAGE—The State Insurance Company Case: Mr. N. C. Perkins, Assignee, Sustained—Horses and Hens—The Law Courts—Business Directory—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Abstract Books Again; Swindling in Grain Freights; A New Excuse for Murder—Current News Items—City in Brief.
FIFTH PAGE—Sale of Valuable Cattle—The Gas Question—Josh Billing's Lecture—Advertisements.
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SEVENTH PAGE—Board of Health—Commercial Matters—Marine Intelligence—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, Wanted, To Rent, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—Miscellaneous Telegraphic News.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by Mr. L. R. Shewell. "Pearl of Savoy."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. G. L. Fox Pantomime Combination. "Humpty Dumpty."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Third week of Abbott-Kiralfy Pantomime Combination. "Schneider; or dot Old House von der Rhine."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Charlotte Thompson. "One Wife."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Vaudeville Entertainment.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, November 20, 1872.

New York is troubled by a rumor, as yet unauthenticated, that the cholera has arrived in the lower bay.

In a preliminary examination, Colonel Blood, the husband of Mrs. Woodhull, arrested with her for libel, failed utterly, in the opinion of the Court, to justify his publication of the scandalous matter, and has been held for trial in $5,000 bail.

If horses are liable to sicken and die, they must, for pecuniary reasons if for none other, be treated with the utmost skill of medical science. In another column, Dr. Paaren makes some interesting suggestions for the establishment of a society of educated veterinary surgeons, and of a Board of Examiners, whose indorsement every surgeon will need in order to obtain any business.

In accordance with the stern discipline which pervades the public service of Great Britain, a London constable, who abetted efforts of the police force to secure higher pay, was summarily dismissed from the service. Thefollowing day eighty policemen were discharged for mutinous manifestations of sympathy with their unfortunate fellow, and yesterday two hundred more were were suspended for the same reason.

The President, it is now announced, will carry out the Cincinnati Platform in a further respect by recommending universal amnesty and a liberal policy designed to remit the South to local self-government. Secretary Cox was removed from the Cabinet for recommending just those measures of Civil Service Reform which the President is now defending.

In Texas, the mails are still mainly carried by stages; but the entire mail system of the State will be changed by the completion of the railroad through the Indian Territory, which will permit through trains to be run from Chicago to Galveston by next month. All the through mails to and from the Gulf will be carried by this line, and another of the few old stage lines of the country which are still running will be supplanted.

Dominican pride, says a Judge Sullivan who has recently returned from San Domingo, was greatly incensed by the tone of the American press and of the Senate, in the discussion of the annexation question, but can, he intimates, be soothed by the purchase of the island on more liberal terms than those proposed last year. Still, Baez promises that his people will not force the matter on this country. Apparently as an inducement to the purchase, assurance is given of unusually fine crops this year; but it is not stated that, if we wanted these, we should have to pay for them, even if we owned the island, and that we can, if we wish, buy them without buying San Domingo.

President Thiers was so distressed by the passage, by only an insignificant majority, of the recent vote of confidence in the policy suggested by his message, that he could not sleep night before last, and now resorts to his usual threat that he will resign unless he gets a full vote of indorsement. The Deputies of the Left promise to comply with his wishes; but a caucus of 280 members of the Right resolved to oppose any formal proclamation of the Republic, but were willing to make Thiers President for life if he would follow a conservative policy. Unless the Assembly once more surrenders to the President's wishes, there will be a series ministerial crisis in France.

A Virginia delegation presented to President Grant, the other day, the claims of the James River and Kanawha Canal, which the Government is asked to aid, and our despatches to-day describe another scheme which seeks Federal help. Surveys have been made by the War Department for a canal which shall connect the Mississippi River with the Atlantic, using for three-fourths of the way such large rivers as the Tennessee and the Ocmulgee. This will insure a full supply of water during the summer, and, as the route lies below the frost line, the canal will be open all the year round. These advantages of open navigation the year round, and cheapness of construction, will enable freight to be transported, it is said, by this line from St. Louis to the seaboard for $4.66 a ton.

Will not somebody advertise in Mr. Scammon's newspaper, so that he can pay over that $40,000 to the Assignee of the Mutual Security Insurance Company? This $40,000 was paid into the treasury of the Company, in small sums, by merchants, mechanics, washerwomen, etc., in the form of premiums for policies of insurance. Mr. Scammon was Treasurer of the Company. We all know that he is anxious to pay over the money to the Assignee as soon as he can make that sum out of his newspaper. We hope that the merchants, mechanics, washerwomen, etc., who hold the policies of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, will come to the rescue, and, by the liberal patronage they extend to Mr. Scammon, enable him to pay over the $40,000.

There is a rumor that open war has broken out between Mr. Frederick Douglass and Mr. John M. Langston, the latter of whom made an application for the office of Solicitor General before the election returns got cool. The cause of the trouble we do not know, but the animus of it may be inferred from the fact that Douglass says Langston is "an impudent, shallow-brained chap, who is always anxious to push himself forward," and Langston retorts that Douglass is "a conceited, overestimated fellow, who looks upon the advancement of any other colored man as a slight to himself." We are not quite sure but that there may be a color of truth in both these estimates; but we hope, for the sake of our newly-made citizens in general, that neither is as black as the other paints him.

A correspondent suggests that the difficulties in the way of getting out the $44,000,000 of greenbacks, which Mr. Boutwell claims he has the right to re-issue, might be overcome by depositing the whole sum with J. Y. Scammon as a private banker. The greenbacks being simply past-due paper, Mr. Scammon might then declare the Government bankrupt, shut down on the money, and invite Mr. Boutwell to see him in the United States Court. This method, the writer thinks, is preferable to that suggested by another banker, of hiring Professor Wise's balloon and sailing over the country, dropping the greenbacks on the heads of the people, because, while the latter method would be undeniably fair and impartial, it would not tend to relieve the particular stringency of which Mr. Scammon complains.

The people of Boston have gracefully declined the assistance which the country was ready to extend to them. They have lost severely,—but not to an extent which would require them to accept charity. But there is a mode in which the West, and, in fact, the whole country, can render her timely aid,—we doubt not, most welcome assistance. Let merchants, and all men who are indebted to Boston dealers and manufacturers, at once remit the cash, whether the accounts or notes are due or not. The extra effort which some may be obliged to make to do this will be more than compensated by the reflection that timely and proper aid has been given to our stricken sister city when she most needs it. We happen to know that some of our citizens have already acted upon this principle, and it is to be hoped that all who can will at once follow this good example.

The *State Journal*, at Springfied, in its issue of the 18th, gives the vote of Illinois in full, and here are some specimens of its so-called "official returns:"

	Grant.	*Greeley.*	*Oglesby.*	*Koerner.*
Cass	1,319	1,749	1,243	1,877
Clinton	1,319	1,749	1,243	1,877
St. Clair	4,217	4,100	2,346	3,178

THE TRIBUNE, of the 18th, gave the full vote of the State from returns furnished by County Clerks, and the full vote of the above named counties was:

	Grant.	*Greeley.*	*Oglesby.*	*Koerner.*
Cass	1,147	1,154	1,137	1,268
Clinton	1,319	1,749	1,243	1,877
St. Clair	4,215	4,099	3,818	4,430

The Quincy *Whig*, we observe, faithfully copies the *Journal;* and whoever sends despatches from Springfield seems very anxious to have the Springfield totals, upon such figures as here given, adopted as the vote of Illinois.

The Alton *Telegraph* holds that Governor Oglesby is ineligible to the office of United States Senator, because the new Constitution of the State declares that "neither the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts, Secretary of the State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, nor Attorney General shall be eligible to any other office during the period for which he shall have been elected." The answer to this is, that the Constitution of the United States defines the qualifications of Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that no State can add to or subtract from those qualifications. The same point was raised against the eligibility of Judge Trumbull, in 1855, he having been a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and not having served out the term for which he was elected. The State Constitution then in force declared that no Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Court should be eligible to any other office during the period for which he was elected, nor for one term thereafter. The question was raised in the Senate when Mr. Trumbull presented his credentials, and it was decided forthwith that it was not competent for a State to declare who should or who should not be eligible to either House of Congress. He was, therefore, admitted to his seat. Governor Oglesby will not have any difficulty after he passes the Illinois Legislature, and we guess he will not meet with much difficulty there.

About two years ago, when the grain warehousemen were offended at some comments which were made in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, touching their method of conducting the elevator business, a delegation of them waited upon us, and one of them rather staggered us by asking this question: "Do you think we could afford to put ourselves in the power of our own employes?" How much force there was in the interrogation appears from certain developments which were made public on the Board of Trade yesterday. From these developments it appears that in August last, when an official measurement was made at the warehouses, to ascertain the exact amount of grain in store, certain bins in Munn & Scott's warehouses were provided with false bottoms, placed near the top of the bin, and covered with a sprinkling of grain, by which deceit it was made to appear that the warehouses contained 109,000 bushels of corn and 101,000 bushels of wheat more than was actually in store, and for which amount receipts were outstanding. We understand that it is the determination of Mr. Armour, who has recently purchased the Munn & Scott warehouses, to protect the public against the receipts, but the fraud of the original parties still remains. It was a stupendous swindle, and it was owing to this and other methods of deceit, which were noised about by rumor, that public confidence in the warehouse business was so greatly shaken two years ago. We are glad that there is a determination on the part of the Board to expose these rascalities, and correct them as far as possible. It cannot be done too soon or too thoroughly.

The Chicago produce markets were generally stronger yesterday, and breadstuffs were active. Mess pork was quiet, but firmer for future, closing at $14.50@15.00 for old; $13.00@13.25 for new; $12.30@12.40 seller December, and $12.30 seller March. Lard was in better demand, and firmer at 7⅛@7⅜c cash or seller December, and 7⅝c seller March. Meats were quiet and steady at 4½c for part salted shoulders; 6⅛@6⅜c for do short ribs; and 6⅞@7c for do short clear. Sweet pickled hams, 9¾@10½c. Highwines were quiet and irregular, closing at 89c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and 1c higher, at 11c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was more active, and firm. Wheat was excited, and irregular, at 2@2½c advance, closing weak at $1.07½ seller the month, and $1.07⅝ seller December. Corn was active, and ⅝c higher, closing easier at 32½c seller the month, and 31⅛c seller December. Oats were more active, and 1c higher, closing at 23c seller the month, and 23⅜c seller December. Rye was quiet, and advanced 1½c, closing at 55c. Barley was excited, and advanced 6c per bu, closing easier, at 68c for No. 2 cash, and 66c for seller the month. The hog trade was moderately active and easier. Prices were not quotably lower, however, sales making at $4.00@4.20. The cattle market was quiet and weak. Sheep sold slowly at about last week's prices. The stocks of grain in store on Saturday evening last were 582,257 bu wheat, 720,567 bu corn, 615,873 bu oats, 132,232 bu rye, and 306,734 bu barley.

THE "ABSTRACT BOOKS" AGAIN.

The question of the purchase of the abstract books has been brought before the public again by a report of a new Committee of the County Commissioners, covering the decision of the Judges upon the matter. The report of the Committee is singularly inconsistent with that of the Judges. The Committee set forth that the result of a conference between the Judges, at which Messrs. Chase Brothers, Shortall & Hoard, and Jones & Sellers were present, was the unanimous opinion of the Judges that, if anything was purchased by the county, it should be all the books, papers, and memoranda in the possession and under the control of the abstract men; that the owners thereupon submitted a proposition to sell said books, etc., to the county for $750,000. The Committee (Samuel Ashton, John Crawford, and John Herting) then say:

> Your Committee would further state that it seemed to be the unanimous opinion of the Judges that there was an imperative necessity for the county to become the owner of said property *at whatever cost*, provided it was within the bounds of reason and the ability of the county to meet the demand.

Fortunately, however, the action of the Judges was not left to be reported in this manner; they took the precaution of putting their opinions in writing. Judge Tree, acting as Secretary of the Judges' meeting, informed the Committee thus:

> GENTLEMEN: I have been instructed by the Judges to inform your Committee that, with reference to the purchase of the memoranda of titles to the land in Cook County from Messrs. Chase Bros., Shortall & Hoard, and Jones & Sellers, they have nothing to add to the suggestion heretofore made to the Board of Commissioners, that only originals should be purchased, and then only for such sum as can be paid by the county consistently with its other engagements; and that, with regard to the price which should be paid for such memoranda, the Judges, after full consultation, are compelled to decline to fix any sum which they will approve until such time as the matter shall properly come before them for their official action in the manner pointed out by the act of the Legislature authorizing the purchase. Very respectfully yours,
> LAMBERT TREE, Secretary.
> CHICAGO, Oct. 31, 1872.

Judge Williams, Chairman of the Judges' meeting, communicated the following resolution adopted by them:

> *Resolved*, That the Judges of the Superior and Circuit Courts decline to take any further or other action than that heretofore taken in reference to the purchase of the abstracts under the law of April 9, 1872, until such time as the Board of Commissioners of Cook County shall submit to them some definite proposition for their approval or disapproval.
> E. S. WILLIAMS, Chairman, etc.
> CHICAGO, Nov. 1, 1872.

Notwithstanding this, the Committee allege that the Judges indicated that they would "approve the purchase by the county at whatever sum the Board, in its judgment, and by its action, should offer." And, therefore, they recommend the purchase, at some price to be hereafter fixed, payment to be made by the issue of twenty-year bonds, bearing interest at 7 per cent.

The act of the Legislature of April 9, 1872, authorized the Judges to examine into the state of the records of Cook County, and if they found any abstracts, copies, etc., which had been fairly made before the fire, they were to certify that fact, and also whether such abstracts "tend to show a connected chain of title" to the land in Cook County. This duty they have performed. The act then provides that the County Board "may, with the approval of the Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts," purchase such abstracts. The Judges, very properly, confine themselves to such original papers as "tend to show a connected chain of title." The question does not rest with them to advise the purchase or to advise against it, nor to suggest a price. These are matters pertaining to the Board of County Commissioners. When that Board has acted, then and not until then will the Judges consent to pass upon the matter. They will then have to approve or disapprove the purchase of the whole or any part of the papers offered; and they will have to approve or disapprove the price offered for the same. Under these circumstances, we think it preposterous to assume that the Judges have intimated or suggested, however remotely or indirectly, that there existed "an imperative necessity" for the county to purchase the abstracts "at whatever cost" within the bounds of reason and the ability of the county to pay; nor do we think it any more reasonable to believe that the Judges informed Mr. Ashton, Mr. Herting, and Mr. Crawford, behind the door, that they would approve the purchase at whatever sum the Board of Commissioners should decide to pay. The purchase of these papers was made subject to the approval of the Judges for the express purpose of protecting the public from the payment of "whatever price" a majority of the County Commissioners might be induced to offer. It was never contemplated that the Judges should tell Messrs. Ashton, Crawford & Co. to go ahead and make their contract, and the Judges would approve it, no matter what it was. We do not believe that the Judges ever authorized any such statement, or even hinted at it.

The need of purchasing these abstracts at all has undergone considerable abatement since the 9th of October, 1871. It was then claimed, and believed, that the public were in danger of losing their property from an inability to show title, and it was somehow believed that these abstracts would re-establish titles supposed to have been destroyed. The abstract men, last spring, adopted the plan of delaying or refusing to deliver abstracts, with a view of creating an "imperative necessity" for their purchase. But this game did not win. It was soon discovered that we could get along without abstracts. The real estate business of Chicago during 1872 has been unprecedentedly large, both as regards the number of transfers and the value of the property sold and mortgaged. The necessity of paying $750,000, or any other sum, for these books, is growing less every day.

Every man in possession of real estate has a title thereto, which stands good until a better is shown. These abstracts will not sustain a bad title, nor overthrow a good one. Four months ago, a report was made on this subject by Mr. Hitchcock and several other of the best members of the Board of Commissioners, opposing the purchase of the abstract books at any price. The arguments of that report have never been answered. To pay $750,000 for these indexes, in defiance of a clear and unanswerable exposition of their inutility, is just that kind of legislation which the act of April, 1872, intended to prevent, by making the approval of the seven Judges of this county necessary.

There is nothing so easy to some people as to spend public money. The authority to issue bonds is very tempting. This county is now taxed double what it was ever taxed in any year before. We have use for all the money that can be raised, by taxes or by loans, for purposes of absolute necessity. We have already added largely to the county debt. In the next three years we must increase it to the full constitutional limit. Thus situated, this scheme to spend $750,000 upon the purchase of these books is trifling with the public interests, and looks like a job. We have got along without them for a year; let us try and do so for another year.

SWINDLING IN GRAIN FREIGHTS.

Messrs. Sykes, Wight, and Sturges, a Committee of the Chicago Board of Trade appointed to investigate the abuse of the "underbilling" of grain when shipped in bulk by rail, have made a report in the form of a communication to the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, which shows a mode of swindling equally injurious to honest shippers of grain, to the railroad companies, and to the elevators and grain trade generally of Chicago. This consists in issuing bills of lading at points where the grain is not received from elevators, and where there are no facilities for weighing it, at "shipper's weight," taking the weight from the statement of the shipper. The shippers at interior points have thus been tempted to "underbill" the quantity or weight in order to save railroad freights, and agents soliciting freights, when not allowed to "cut rates," have connived at this underbilling as an indirect mode of allowing shipments at lower than the standard rates of freight agreed upon by the competing companies. The dishonest shipper, by underbilling, saves a percentage on his freights which enables him to undersell his rivals. The railroad companies lose a percentage of their just charges, and the elevators and grain-dealers of Chicago and the other larger grain ports, where the grain is carefully weighed and underbilling is impossible, are at a disadvantage compared with interior points which do not weigh their grain. Examples are given of the extent of this "underbilling," as follows: Ten carloads of oats, supposed to be from Darlington or Mineral Point, unloaded at East Somerville, Mass., by G. P. Ray, City Weigher of Boston, between the 9th of March and 12th of April last, were billed 20,000 lbs per car, or 200,000 lbs, and weighed, when delivered, 252,636 lbs, an excess of 52,636 lbs, the largest excess being 10,320 lbs in one car, and the smallest, 3,840 lbs, and an average of 5,263 lbs. Here the shipper saved 26¼ per cent of the freights he should have paid to the railroads. The latter carried 52,636 lbs, or more than a fifth, of the grain without compensation, and the honest shipper and warehousemen saw themselves outwitted and under-bid by a kind of petty theft, wholly outside the range of legitimate enterprise.

Seven Blue-Line cars containing corn, supposed to be from Lena, Ill., *via* Illinois Central Railroad, were weighed out,—five at Lawrence and two at East Somerville, Mass. They were billed at a total of 146,000 lbs, and contained 219,634 lbs, an excess of 73,634 lbs, or over 50 per cent. The excess averaged 10,519 lbs per car.

Thirty-nine cars received at Chicago from two country shippers, and unloaded on track (freight paid on 20,000 lbs per car), showed an average excess of 7,428 lbs, or 37 per cent over the amount on which freight was paid.

Thirty-eight cars shipped from Chicago, in May and June, contained 15 per cent more grain than they were billed at and paid freight on.

Fifty cars shipped in June and July contained 9 in excess of way-bill.

A sufficient number of additional instances are given to show the practice to be quite general, and while the report claims that shippers from Chicago cannot avail themselves like those from interior points of this trick, the statement annexed to the report, by a singular contradiction, contain as many shipments underbilled from Chicago as elsewhere. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have adopted the rule of weighing grain-cars at Pittsburgh, and charging first-class freights on all grain in excess of the amount stated in the way-bill. This, they think, has broken up the practice, so far as shipments over their road to points east of Pittsburgh are concerned. The Committee recommend, as their remedy, that the present forms of bills of lading at "shipper's weight," or "more or less," be discarded as unfit for the purposes of commerce, and that, instead, where weighing facilities do not exist at the point of shipment, the way-bill contain substantially this clause, "Not weighed; to be weighed at ——— station; the weight there found will be the basis of way-bill, and guaranteed." The car will then run to the first point where it can be weighed, the weight will be reported to the original station, and made the basis of the way-bill. This, it is thought, will cause weighscales to be speedily supplied at all points where grain in any considerable quantity is loaded or unloaded.

The Committee also suggest that the disposition of shippers to cheat the railroads has been provoked in part by the arrogant policy of the railroads in refusing to become responsible to shippers for shrinkage, shortage, and other waste of carrying. Shippers who paid freight on the full amount shipped and named in the bills of lading, and fell short 300 lbs at destination, not only lost the shortage, but actually paid the freight on lost or stolen grain. Rather than do this, they began by allowing 500 lbs or 1,000 lbs excess to cover shortage, and this soon grew into the pleasant abuse of loading from a third to a half more grain on a car than freight is paid for. This involves not only a reduction of freight receipts, but a great wear and risk in the movement of over-loaded cars. The cars are adapted to carry about 22,400 lbs each, and when the load is swelled to 30,000 or thereabouts, hot-boxes, broken axles, fires, delays, and other accidents are multiplied.

It is mutually desirable to the shippers and railroad companies that both shall ascertain the actual amount of grain shipped at the moment of shipment, that the bill of lading shall state that amount, and that the railroad company shall be responsible for the delivery of exactly that amount, less a certain fixed percentage for shortage. This is the contract made by water carriers, and it should be the contract made by the railroads. The Committee estimate that the average loss to the railroads is the freight on fifty bushels of corn or ninety bushels of oats per car, which, at present rates of freight of 70 cents per 100 lbs between Chicago and Boston, is not far from twenty dollars per car for that traffic. This is a heavy premium to dishonesty. It is not definitely suggested what manner of enactment by the State Legislature would afford any relief; but it is intimated that both State and National legislation might aid the railroads and shippers in making their contract more definite and more in accordance with their own and the public interest. We do not at present perceive what legislation can put grain scales where there are none, or cause railroad men and grain-shippers to put the true weight into their bills of lading if they think proper mutually to prefer a false one. But the evil is an evil, and whatever tends to abolish it will deserve the support of the railroads, the grain trade, and warehouses, the legislators, the judiciary, and the country generally.

SUICIDES AND BATH-TUBS.

An unfortunate scion of English nobility, who for some time held the position of Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Hussars, recently committed suicide at Ottawa, Canada, the absurd act being the denouement of a love affair. We do not allude to this fact simply for the sake of chronicling the suicide of a nobleman. There is nothing particularly remarkable in that. Suicide is an infirmity which is not confined to plebeians, and no particular class can lay claim to a monopoly of the absurb and low-toned practice. A fierce attack of love, working upon a shallow head and a weak mind, is just as apt to drive a nobleman to cold steel or prussic acid as it is to drive a grisette to her chafing-dish of charcoal. The peculiar feature of this suicide is the development it has made concerning noble habits. The particular nobleman, in this instance, boarded with one Mrs. Henderson, who for aught we know is a model landlady, so that his untimely taking off is in nowise concerned with the excellencies or defects of her *cuisine*, nor due to any of those minor miseries which some of our afflicted fellow-creatures have to suffer in boarding-houses. There is nothing to show, in Mrs. Henderson's testimony, that her late lamented noble boarder was anything but a model boarder in point of prompt settlement of bills. He never complained of the fare. He wasn't out late nights, and never came home in such a condition that he couldn't find the keyhole of the front door. He never had his room full of boon and boisterous companions, making night hideous. He had none of the vices of the conventional boarder; but all the virtues of the nice young man, who pays his bills every Saturday night in advance, goes to bed early, and escorts the landlady's daughters to church on Sundays. And yet Mrs. Henderson was not altogether satisfied with her model boarder, and she explains in her testimony what it was that produced this dissatisfaction. She says: "His conduct was uniformly eccentric. He took a bath every morning regularly. He also carried wood to the house. He insisted upon doing up his own rooms, and gave very little trouble in any way to the hostess."

This astounding statement inevitably gives rise to some startling reflections. Mrs. Henderson must have had some knowledge of the habits of noblemen. Are we, therefore, to conclude that it is considered an eccentricity for a nobleman to take a bath and keep himself clean? The few noblemen we have chanced to meet always seemed to us to be models of cleanliness in person. When Albert Edward, some years ago, visited Chicago, and, more recently, the Duke Alexis, both these scions of royalty wore remarkably clean faces and hands, and were scrupulously neat in their attire, although neither of them evidently were presided over by tailors who understood perfect fits. Their trousers were shockingly loose and baggy, but, at least, they were clean. The noblemen of fiction are also very clean, and make their baths a matter of boasting. Disraeli, who knows all about them, as well as Bulwer, invariably make their noblemen pinks of perfection as to cleanliness and neatness. Mrs. Henderson's idea of eccentricity may be, however, a matter of boarding-house prejudice. The etiquette of Canadian boarding-houses may not recognize the taking of baths every morning. Mrs. Henderson's boarding-house in particular may be an ultra-democratic establishment. She may be a violent Red Republican for aught we know, and if so, then it is by no means curious that Citizeness Henderson objects to baths. In the days of the Reign of Terror, a clean shaven face carried a man to the guillotine and a woman's white hand invariably cost her her head. It isn't always safe to be over clean even in Chicago. A man with a white shirt is pretty sure to be regarded with suspicion by the colored-shirted *canaille*, and if to this he adds clean hands and a recently barbered head, he is pretty sure to be singled out as a proper victim to be assaulted upon very slight provocation by the representatives of dirt and democracy. It may be that this is the proper view of the unfortunate nobleman's eccentricity. There is a third suggestion to which Mrs. Henderson's testimony gives rise. Did the nobleman commit suicide because he took baths regularly? Is there any occult connection between baths and suicide? Will Dr. Rauch give us his views on this subject? Water had much to do with Ophelia's death. At least, it was remarked, when she was dragged from the muddy brook, that she had too much water. Are we having too much water, and is it likely to lead to suicide? These are questions which Sanitary Superintendents should carefully examine and report upon.

The mere matter of this nobleman's suicide is of little consequence. The market is overstocked with suicides. They are too absurd for consideration, and the man who commits one is guilty of a breach of good taste which does not entitle him to posthumous sympathy. The manner, however, is of grave import. Mrs. Henderson's testimony shows one of three things,—either it is an eccentricity for a nobleman to keep himself clean; or, the taking of baths is an eccentricity in a Canadian boarding-house; or, bathing has a suicidal tendency.

A NEW EXCUSE FOR MURDER.

London has recently had a murder trial, resulting in the acquittal of the murderer, on the ground of insanity. The case differs from the class of "insane murders" familiar to the American people, based upon emotional aberration, in cases of jealousy, marital deception, illicit love, breach of promise, divorce, and other relations of the sexes. The London case of insanity was simply the temporary result of excessive drink, known popularly as *delirium tremens*.

The murder was one of peculiar atrocity. The assassin Taylor, a laborer, had lived with a woman for many years and had two children,—a boy of 14 and an infant daughter. One evening, when Taylor had been drinking, the boy was sent for his father's wages, brought them home, threw himself upon the bed, and fell asleep. When he awoke, he saw his mother lying beside him dead. "You have killed my mother," the boy shouted to the man who sat near him. "Yes, and you shall see how it was done," was the man's reply. He immediately struck the boy with a heavy iron bolt, with which he had already murdered the woman and the infant child. The boy alone recovered, and it was his testimony which left no doubt as to the killing. The murderer was arrested, and began by cutting his throat and tearing the wound open after it had been dressed; he then jumped out of a window and otherwise conducted himself like a man maddened by grief or remorse; but, subsequently, he settled down into a rational state. The trial has just been concluded by a verdict of acquittal. These are the main points of the case, but there were certain aggravating circumstances. Once before, Taylor had made a murderous assault upon the woman. It was only a few days before the final murder that he stabbed her with a fork, inflicting a severe wound. He was arrested for this, but the woman declined to appear against him, and he was discharged. Testimony at the trial also brought out the fact that Taylor was perfectly familiar with the influence which drink had upon him. He had asked some of his comrades whether it was drink that threw him into these paroxysms of rage, and, when assured that it was, he had promised to give it up. The evidence, then, was complete, not only that he had murdered two persons and nearly murdered another, all intimately related to him, but that he was fully aware of his own dangerous propensities when drunk.

In acquitting Taylor of his horrible butchery under such evidence as this, an English jury has carried the privileges of constructive insanity further than ever before. The prominent American cases in which temporary excitement, used as synonymous with emotional insanity, has been regarded as sufficient reason for the acquittal of murderers, have all been founded upon some chivalric sentimental consideration for woman. In the Taylor case, however, there were none of these sentimental or emotional excuses, whether true or false. It was a brutal murder committed by a man who was at least responsible for putting himself in the condition that prompted it, and the result of bad personal habits as well as the outgrowth of a depraved nature. This may be insanity; but, if it is, then it is time that the laws should define what kind of insanity shall justify murder and what kind shall not.

There is one phase of the Taylor case, however, which seems to teach a useful lesson for all communities. Had this man been properly prosecuted for his previous vicious assaults, and punished as he deserved, it is probable that the murder would never have been committed. The laws of all countries seem to be defective in the way of punishing unsuccessful attempts at murder as they ought to be punished.

The majority of people who commit murder have previously indicated a readiness to do it whenever occasion should present itself. But, while the law considers the intent as vital as the deed, it takes little or no cognizance of the intent unless it be accompanied by fatal results. If to the long list of temporarily insane conditions under which murder may be committed with impunity, that of excessive drunkenness is to be added, it is time that we should have some legal restraint applied to habitual drunkards.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* makes the prevalence of the horse disease in that city the occasion for suggesting some changes in the funeral customs of our country. The disablement of the horses in all large cities has rendered it almost impossible to secure the number of carriages which are regarded as desirable, or as necessary to the observance of the proprieties of the occasion, and it is suggested that the demands of custom in this regard should be modified. There is no doubt that the large expense of funerals, chiefly occasioned by common vanity of having a long string of carriages, is beyond the means of numbers of those who incur them as a concession to what other people will think and say. It is also argued, with considerable justice, that this practice of a general attendance at the grave becomes an intrusion upon the grief of the real mourners at the moment of final parting. It is undoubtedly true that it would be better in many respects if the general attendance of friends and acquaintances were limited to the services at the house or church, while the remains should be placed in their last resting-place by the family and most intimate friends only.

POLITICAL.

Virginia politicians are anxious to have either H. H. Wells or Ro. W. Hughes in Grant's Cabinet. "Who's Akerman?"

—General A. H. Colquitt withdraws in favor of General John B. Gordon for United States Senator of Georgia.

—It is not forgotten that the Missouri Legislature elects a Senator this winter. The St. Louis *Republican* says:

> Here are a few names mentioned in connection with the Senatorship to be filled by the Legislature that meets in January: Francis P. Blair, John A. Phelps, A. T. Glover, Silas Woodson, James Craig, Trusten Polk, Waldo P. Johnson, Thomas C. Reynolds, George G. Vest, William H. Hatch, James O. Broadhead, William A. Hall, Willard P. Hall, Joseph Brown, Wm. B. Napton, John F. Philips, John B. Clark, James S. Rollins, Lewis V. Bogy, etc.

—For the Speakership of the Missouri Legislature, Judge James K. Sheley, of Jackson, Robert L. Wilson, of Girardeau, and Colonel Mortimer McIlhany, of Audrain, are named.

—Susan B. Anthony and the eight or ten other females of Rochester, N. Y., are not to enjoy notoriety alone. Two females voted at Brownstown, Ind., and one at Topeka, Kansas.

—The Virginia Legislature will meet on the first Wednesday of December, and not on the first Monday.

—Returns from all but three counties—Cass, Clark, and Fulton, of the Central Grand Division, give Hamburgher, for Clerk of the Supreme Court, 71,335; Brown, 66,876; majority for Hamburgher, 4,459. Hamburgher's majority will not be less than 4,000.

—General Whitthorne's majority over Gibbs for Congress, in the Columbia (Tenn.) District, about 2,000. The election of Gibbs, Republican, has heretofore been reported.

—Distant Pembina gives 40 votes—all for Grant, and without a scratched ticket.

—O'Conor's strength lay in Georgia; ... vote there is less than 6,000. In Aleck. Stephens's district he got 1,156; in another, 1,0..; in another, 535.

—The Legislature of Ohio, at its adjourned session this winter, will carry into effect the vote of the people, a year ago, ordering a Convention to revise the Constitution. Probably an election of delegates—which the Constitution requires to be on the same basis as the election of Members of the House of Representatives—will be ordered on the first Monday in April, and the Convention be required to meet in May or June.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

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The Hon. Jesse W. Fell, of Normal, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. E. Cady Stanton's lecture on "The True Republic" will be delivered Friday evening.

W. O. Davis, Esq., publisher of the Bloomington *Pantagraph*, was registered at Kuhn's Hotel yesterday.

The police force took $38,514.75, and the Fire Department $17,902.16, from the City Treasurer's office yesterday.

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The infant son of Lafayette Martina, residing at No. 39 Brown street, was choked to death yesterday forenoon while attempting to swallow a piece of sugar.

The discovery of fire in the two-story building No. 51 South Halsted street, occasioned the alarm from Box 275 at a quarter past ... o'clock yesterday evening. The damage was trifling.

Miss Sarah Smiley, the Quaker preacher, will speak again this evening in the First Congregational Church. The house was densely crowded on Sunday night, and many people went away who could not get in.

Betting on the date when the State street bridge will be ready for use is a popular pastime among North Siders. There does not appear to be the slightest probability that the structure will swing this winter.

There has been a noticeable decrease in the number of depredations by horse thieves in this city, since the advent of the epizootic. No complaints of this character are made at Police Headquarters now. The loss of several valuable ox-teams has been reported, however.

The congregation of Trinity Church are reminded that the first of a series of church sociables, and other entertainments, for the coming winter will be held this evening, at the residence of the Rev. E. Sullivan, No. 913 Wabash avenue, corner of Twentieth street. Proposed plans of the new church will be on view.

The nuisance to which attention was called in yesterday's TRIBUNE,—that of street stages running under false pretences,—was promptly dealt with yesterday by Officer Silver, of the Mayor's police, who paid his respects to the two drivers complained of, and compelled them to put up proper sign-boards on their 'buses.

A young man, named Henry Osborne, employed as timekeeper at McCormick's Building on Kinzie street, near North Clark, accidentally fell from the second story to the basement, yesterday afternoon. He is supposed to be fatally injured. He resides at No. 113 Desplaines street.

A large number of workmen were employed yesterday in preparing South Clark street from the bridge to Washington street, for the laying of rails upon which the new street car line is to run. The contractors anticipate that track will be laid to Twelfth street, the southern terminus of the extension, by the close of the year, if the weather does not interpose serious obstacles.

An inquest was held at the Union Park Police Station yesterday, on the body of Patrick ...ney, who was killed in the capsizing of a ... cart at the corner of Ashland avenue and ...son street, on Monday evening. Deceased was a resident of No. 115 Bunker street. He was married, and the father of several small children.

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An interesting experiment is shortly to be made which will throw light on the subject of extinguishing fires on the upper floors of buildings,—the great peril of city fires. The Grand Pacific Hotel is supplied with ... iron pipes four inches in diameter, ... with a cap at the sidewalk, and with couplings on each of the six floors of the building. The design is to attach one of the fire engines to the sidewalk coupling, and ... water to any of the six floors, saving the ... ing of hose, to say nothing of the time ... in taking up the lead of hose. A public ... presently to be made of these pipes, ... most powerful of the steamers, and it ... shown what kind of a stream, and how ... water can be delivered effectively, at a height of 110 feet above the sidewalk.

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THE GAS QUESTION.

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The Recent Mysterious Manœuvering in the Council.

That Letter to Mr. Cobb Brought to Light.

Something That Very Much Resembles Black-Mail.

The history of the gas companies which supply the consumers of gas in this city with needful light, could it be written from the silent workings of those who were interested in it, would disclose a volume of trickery and sharp practice for which no local institution could furnish a parallel. The wire-pulling and manœuvering which have been resorted to in order to place the gas companies in their present positions toward one another, and toward the public; the struggle to gain possession; the schemes to make money, must render the name of carburetter hydrogen as offensive to the moral nostrils of the people as the subtle substance itself is to our olfactory nerves. The subjoined sketch is not intended to include such a history, but rather to call public attention to the mysterious acting of certain gentlemen, members of the Council, who have hitherto borne a character for the strictest integrity, and whose individual uprightness has never before been called in question; and to let the people know what schemes are being perpetrated by those who have been elected to represent them in the City Government.

Of the war between the People's Gas and Coke Company, on the West Side, and the other company, which was supplying the city on the South Side, we suppose our citizens need no reminder. It may be summed up briefly in the opening words of this article.

About a year and a half ago, three companies were organized in this city, having for their professed object the furnishing of gas at cheaper rates than are now supplied by the South and West Side companies. These companies obtained a charter, and were known, severally, as the Mutual, National, and Mercantile Companies, with the names of several well-known citizens, as stockholders. They claimed to have a desire to obtain cheap gas in the city; to compete with the companies at present enjoying a monopoly, and to be perfectly just and upright in their dealings. The applications of these companies for permission to lay their pipes in the city were brought before the Common Council, and referred to the Committee on Gaslights of that body. The Committee consisted of some of the best Aldermen in the Council, among them Aldermen McGennis and Bateham. After long and tedious sessions, at which the Mayor and Corporation Counsel were attendants, the Committee drafted an ordinance which covered the whole ground. It was worded with scrupulous care, and provided, to speak generally, that if the companies were honest corporations, determined to act upon the principles they professed, every opportunity should be given them to secure patronage, but if the propositions were merely a snare to secure permission to lay their pipes, and thus annoy the other companies for purposes of blackmail, they would be effectually prevented from achieving any such dishonest and unworthy end. The very first section of the ordinance thus prepared reads as follows:

SECTION 1. That permission and authority be, and the same are hereby, granted to the Mutual Gas-Light Company of the City of Chicago to lay its main pipes, feeders, and service-pipes on any of the avenues, streets, highways, alleys, public parks, or squares throughout the City of Chicago, subject, however, to all terms and conditions of this ordinance; Provided, however, that whenever the said Company shall lay down in any one of these Divisions of said city,—the South, North, or West Divisions,—any main pipe, it shall, within six months thereafter, lay down an amount of main pipe in the West Division, or in either the North or South Divisions, which will make the amount of pipe laid in the West Division equal in amount to the amount laid in the North and South Divisions.

This report, which was worded alike for the three companies, came up before the Common Council May 20, 1871, and has been on the list of "unfinished business" or reports laid over, until a few months ago. At that time an amendment to the ordinances was presented, utterly sweeping away the protective barriers which a wise and capable committee had thrown around the city's interests, and giving to the three companies privileges never asked for by the most presumptuous of corporations. It docked the ordinance of the first section, and all other conditions and provisions; gave the companies the privilege of tearing up any streets they thought proper; laying their pipes in every direction, in cellars, under sidewalks, on private property, and, in fact, putting the tax-payers entirely at the mercy of the companies, and not the tax-payers only, but the other gas companies.

This amendment came before the Common Council on Monday evening. No notice had been given of its revival; three or four Aldermen only appeared to have known of its coming up; it was sprung upon the Council in a minute, and took seven of them by surprise. Those who watched the manœuvering of affairs in the days of "the nineteen," as the reporters present had done, were struck with the similarity of the present movement, especially as the opposers of the amendment were those whose action had entitled them to the confidence of the community. They were puzzled to find some Aldermen in favor of the amendment, who had hitherto kept their skirts clear. During the debate, Ald. McGennis referred to a letter which had been written on behalf of the so-called National Gas Company, to Mr. Cobb, President of the Chicago Gas Company, offering to withdraw all claims to lay pipe, etc., on payment by the latter of a sum of money. This letter was not produced at the time, but will be found below.

Ald. Daggy expressed his determination to abandon the enterprise should the assertion of Ald. McGennis be substantiated. Ald. Holden pledged himself to a similar course. A vote upon referring the ordinance for engrossment resulted affirmatively, the vote being:

Yeas—Alds. Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Powell, Bond, Sweet, Sherwood, Gill, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Clarke, Ogden, and Busse—21.

Nays—Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGennis, Thompson, McAvoy, and Bateham—7.

To arrive at the meaning of all this, one must go back a few months and look at the inside working of these companies. The National, with which the present article deals, especially, proposed to furnish gas at a reduced price, by a process claimed to have been purchased by the Company, of which one Brand was the agent. This process was claimed to furnish gas from naphtha, or some other preparation, and to furnish it more cheaply than any competing company could do; and thus reduce the rates paid by consumers. As soon as the company had been organized, Mr. Brand and others waited upon Mr. Cobb, President of the South Division Gas Company, and proposed a compromise. To this proposition no answer was made. Soon after the fire, Mr. Brand and the same gentlemen, representing the National Gas Company, came again to Mr. Cobb and sought an interview. They claimed that the fire had greatly injured the stock of the Company; that it was not worth 25 cents on the dollar, and that it was in the power of the National Gas Company to close them up forever. Mr. Cobb inquired what they wanted, and how this result was to be averted.

Mr. Brand said he supposed that $100,000 would cover it, but as the greater number of the permanent stockholders were in the East, he would be compelled to confer with them. When he had learned their intentions, he would write to Mr. Cobb.

True to his word, Mr. Brand wrote to Mr. Cobb the following specimen of literature, to which Ald. McGennis alluded in the Council on Monday night. We give it exactly as written:

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK, }
Dec. 2, 1871. }

— Cobb, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Agreeable to promise I have consulted with the parties in interest in the ownership of the process for Cook County, and although at first they were of one mind in making another attempt for a franchise for the South Side, I have persuaded them to make price for the process for the district occupied by your Co. It is $150,000. They, however, desire me to say that it is not an option for a period longer than the time absolutely required to have a meeting of your Board, and a consultation with your most prominent stockholders. It is not the intention of my associates to be in the least dictatorial, yet they are fully determined that the process shall be introduced into your works, either by a sale of the major interest in the stock of your company; the sale of the process; or by the establishment of another company on the South Side. They have just obtained a franchise for a new company, in Detroit, and will positively have the works completed and gas introduced by autumn next. The Mutual Company here are meeting with very great success in canvassing for consumers, and will make gas by the first of January. Manhattan stock has dropped to 2.45, being 65 per cent less than its value six weeks ago. I wish you would write me upon receipt of this; your personal views, that I at least may have something to fortify my argument against an opposition company in your district, for the reasons explained you when I had the pleasure of a personal interview a short time since in Chicago. Truly yours, C. C. BRAND.

To this letter Mr. Cobb made reply that the company might do what they pleased, that they could not injure him, and so forth. Since that date he has been approached a score of times, by various persons, and called upon to come to terms. And, strange as it may appear, on Monday afternoon, a last appeal was made to Mr. Cobb, and the other officers of the company, to come to terms.

In justice to the gentlemen whose names were appended to the list of stockholders, Mr. David A. Gage and others, it must be stated that they utterly repudiate any such action. Their desire was for cheap gas. Mr. Gage, in his capacity of hotel proprietor, is vitally interested in the gas question, and he expresses himself as desirous of securing this alone. The names of such men are eagerly sought for by fraudulent concerns, to gild with respectability a corporation whose composition is in need of some such concealment. The same intention, without doubt, actuated the other gentlemen whose names are to be found in the list of stockholders.

The passage of this ordinance would doubtless be a triumph for the company, and such a triumph seems to be inevitable. The Aldermen who so summarily voted for its reference for engrossment have openly declared war. They take it for granted that the Mayor will veto it, but are confident that they can muster enough (two-thirds of all the Aldermen present,) to pass it over his veto.

A reporter yesterday endeavored to extract from the Mayor his views concerning the subject. He said, in substance, that he was much surprised to find West Side Aldermen voting for an ordinance which gave their constituents no advantage. The West Side Company furnished gas at nearly a dollar a thousand feet higher rates than did the South Side Company; and West Side consumers were debarred from the advantages of competition, supposing this Company was sincere in its intentions. For his part he could not understand it. As the latter remark was accompanied with one of his knowing looks, it may be supposed that he does understand it very thoroughly, and is fully prepared to make himself pretty distinctly understood.

The reporter inquired whether he would veto the ordinance in its present shape. He replied that his oath required him to protect the interests of the city, and that no effort would be spared by him to prevent the passage of any ordinance detrimental to the interests of the citizens.

Gas was first introduced into this city in the year 1849, the original works costing $50,000. The company which owned them then was the Chicago Gas Company of to-day, who at that date could scarcely have expected the many fights it has been called upon to participate in during the twenty-three years that have passed since that time. The opening of the gas works was a great event in the young city, and people flocked from far and near to witness the incredible phenomenon of "air burning at the end of a tube."

The first consumer of gas in Chicago was Mr. I. H. Burch, and carburetted hydrogen was used for illuminating purposes in his bank, the Chicago Bank, on the corner of Lake and Clark streets, in J. Y. Scammon's old saloon building.

Marvellous are the works of time. Everybody uses gas now-a-days, or would if the rates were not too high for ordinary mortals to meet on pay days. So great is the demand for gas that people have an idea that the Chicago Gas and Coke Company is coining money. Mr. Cobb, President of the Company, announces that for one week he will sell his stock in the concern at par.

The old grounds, corner of Adams and Franklin streets, are being sold at $800 a foot, and the new works are to be built near the Bridgeport locks. The grounds have been purchased, and docks are being prepared. The work of building will commence in the spring.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Complimentary Entertainment Tendered Mr. John Mahony Last Evening, Previous to His Departure To-Day for Ireland.

Last evening a large number of the friends of Mr. John Mahony, who has been in this country the past six years (the greater part of which time he spent in Chicago), entertained him to a splendid supper, previous to his departure today for Newport, County Mayo, Ireland. Over forty persons sat down to supper, which, having been done ample justice to, several appropriate toasts were proposed.

Mr. Francis McMahon, in suitable terms, and in a most complimentary manner, asked the company to drink the health of Mr. Mahony, and concluded by wishing him a safe and speedy voyage across the Atlantic.

Mr. Mahony responded in a vigorous strain, and his observations elicited loud applause.

Mr Joseph O'Connor, in a happy speech, gave the toast: "The Union of Irishmen in America," which was enthusiastically received and duly honored.

At the request of all present, Mr. Leland Landers took the floor, and recited, with accuracy and taste, those beautiful poetical pieces, "Henry of Navarre," and "The Raven."

Several other gentlemen also contributed, by speeches and recitations, to make the entertainment doubly entertaining, after which Mr. P. H. Tansey (late of the *Galway Vindicator*, Ireland,) rose and spoke to the toast of "Our Absent Friends." In his remarks, Mr. Tansey dwelt particularly on his connection with Mayo (while assistant deitor and reporter on *The Telegraph*), and said that—no matter how widely he might be separated from that fine old county—he would always cherish, with an ardent affection, the memory of the many pleasant days he spent in it, and the recollection of the many warm-hearted and kind friends whose acquaintance he contracted there. He, too, sincerely wished Mr. Mahony a safe and speedy voyage, and he trusted that when he mingled once again with the companions of his earlier days, he would not forget his Chicago friends, nor omit remembering them to those they know (and whom they so often think of) in the Old Land.

Songs then became the order of the evening, and all who could at all sing were induced to sing. Mr. Hogan, with much taste, sang "Oh, would I were a bird," etc. Mr. MacMahon rendered in excellent style that exquisite ballad, "And doth not a meeting like this make amends?" Mr. O'Connor sang Longfellow's best, viz.: "I stood on the bridge," and also "She wore a wreath of roses." Mr. Landers sang "Her bright smile haunts me still," and "The Irish jaunting car." Mr. Tansey sang "The Home of my Fatherland," "Flow on, thou shining river," "God bless the friends we love," "I cannot sing the old songs," "The Danube River," and "Beautiful Isle of the Sea." A number of other songs having been rendered, and all present having spent a most agreeable evening, the company separated at a pretty advanced hour,—all wishing Mr. Mahony a pleasant trip over Neptune's territory.

The Value of Bromo-Chloralum.

In a paragraph referring to the Board of Health, published in the Sunday *Times*, an injustice was done to a very worthy article, known as bromo-chloralum. It would have been odd that, when there was so much truth, there should not also have been a little error, and the *Times* is pleased to make the correction. The bromo-chloralum was characterized as a very inefficient disinfectant, when it would appear, according to such authorities as Drs. J. Adams Allen, Lyman, Ludlow, Danforth, C. J. Adams, and others, that it is very efficient, and receives the highest recommendations from these gentlemen. It is being very generally and effectively employed in combating the epizootic.—*Chicago Times, Nov. 19.*

Real Estate Sale To-day.

The property advertised to be sold at auction to-day by T. S. Fitch & Co., is most delightfully situated at Woodlawn Station and near the great South Park, and presents one of the best bargains in South Side property.

Not Burned Out.

The laboratory and warehouse of Joseph Burnett & Co., the well-known manufacturers of flavoring extracts, cocoaine, etc., Boston, were saved, and their business is uninterrupted.

Heat and Irritation of the Scalp.

Burnett's Cocoaine gives immediate relief.

The Saratoga Geyser Water.

Buck & Rayner draw true Geyser at the "Spa."

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

VALUABLE CATTLE.

Public Sale of Animals from the Grassmere and Belleview Herds.

Lexington, Ky., and Franklin Grove, Ill., Short Horns Under the Hammer.

The recent public sale of short-horn cattle from the "Grassmere Herd" of William Warfield, Esq., near Lexington, Ky., was quite an event in short-horn circles. The Warfields, father and son, are among the veteran breeders of the country, and the announcement that a draft of nearly the entire herd would be offered under the hammer served to attract buyers from all portions of the country, and, notwithstanding the day was an unpropitious one, the bidding was animated, and the prices realized, considering the quality of the stock offered, were satisfactory. The animals sold comprised 61 head—19 bulls and 42 females. The bulls sold for $4,060, an average of almost $214, and ranged in price all the way from $50 for a Muscatoon calf of last April, from a miscellaneously-bred cow, to $650 for London Duke 8th, calved last November, and by the Booth bull Robert Napier, out of a cow belonging to the celebrated London Duchess family. The forty-two females sold for $13,090, an average of $312. Of these, Ella, sired by the imp. bull Exile 486, sold for $750; Lucy 18th, with a young bull-calf at her side, by Muscatoon, sold for $775; Duchess of Sutherland, the only one of the popular family offered, sold for $1,050, and comes to Illinois, J. H. Spears & Son, Lalluia, being the purchasers; and London Duchess 6th, the only female of this famous tribe, in this sale catalogue, sold for $2,025, and remains in Kentucky, having been purchased by Mr. W. H. Richardson, an enterprising breeder near Lexington. The aggregate realized by the 61 animals was $18,150, a total average of $298. The catalogue embraced all the miscellaneously-bred animals of the herd, and save in the case of one male and one female, from the London Duchess family, and one female of the Duchess of Sutherland family, the offerings did not include representatives of any of the families which have given the Grassmere herd its reputation. Mr. Warfield has disposed of over one-half his farm, hence the necessity of restricting his operations as a breeder to the more popular and finely-bred animals. Fully one-third of the animals sold were purchased by Messrs. J. H. Spears & Sons, of Illinois.

WILLIAM STEWART'S SALE, FRANKLIN GROVE, ILL.

The first annual sale of short-horns from the "Belleview Herd" of William Stewart, Esq., Franklin Grove, Lee County, Ill., was held on the 14th. This is a young herd, which appears to be in the hands of an enterprising breeder, and contains many animals of rare value, as those in attendance at the fall fairs will remember. The catalogue consisted mainly, however, of animals of fair average pedigrees, as is usually the case, with a few animals interspersed of better breeding and blood. The day proved a stormy one—a violent snow storm and high wind all the time, which prevented many buyers from attending, and seriously interfered with the comfort of those who did attend. For this reason the entire catalogue was not gone through with, many of the choicest animals not being offered at all, though everything called for was brought into the ring. The number of cattle sold amounted to 37 head, of both sexes and all ages, bringing $11,235, an average of something over $303. Among the cows embraced in the catalogue was Violets Fourth, a very fine imported animal from a famous family in the Old Country, and her bull calf, upon which Mr. Stewart stipulated for one reserve bid. These animals were brought into the ring, and run up to $2,000 for the cow and $1,005 on the calf, when they were withdrawn on Mr. Stewart's reserve bids of $2,500 for the one and $1,500 for the other. The following is a list of females sold:

Mollie, calved 1861, F. Truman, Dixon, Ill.	$135
Mollie 3d, calved '67, J. C. Salaman, Franklin, Iowa	205
Mollie, 4th, calved '68, F. Truman, Dixon	135
Milly, calved '60, sold to same	180
Victoria 5th, calved '67, M. Hunt, Ashton, Ill.	800
Clementine, calved '65, J. H. Brigham, Dover, Ill.	465
Linda Belle, calved September, '72, to same	190
Roxy, calved November, '68, A. T. Doty, Rochelle, Ill.	825
Annie Jones, calved '70, to same	600
Young Maderina, calved '67, Geo. W. Ames, De-Witt, Iowa	200
Queen of Belleview, calved March, '72, A. T. Doty	300
Carlotta, calved '67, E. R. Shugart, Princeton, Ill.	290
Mattie Taylor, calved April, '72, M. Winghart, Franklin Grove	175
Eliza Lathrop, calved '63, R. H. Walker, Earlville, Ill.	165
Jennie Morris, calved '71, J. C. Salaman, Franklin Grove	150
Moss Rose 2d, calved '66, R. H. Walker, Earlville	190
Kitty Clever, calved '71, Dr. Hostetter, Mt. Carroll, Ill.	135
Laura Lytton, caled March, '72, to same	135
Dorothy 2d, calved '67, C. H. Green, Ottawa, Ill.	270
Lilly of the Valley, calved March, '72, to same	195
Ruby, calved '68, E. R. Sughart, Princeton, Ill.	200
Maggie Spears, calved '70, J. C. Salaman, Franklin Grove	530
Monica Moore, calved '71, Dr. Hostetter	180

JOSH BILLINGS' LECTURE.

A Large Audience at the Union Park Congregational Church Last Evening—Points of the Lecture which Most Pleased the West Siders.

There was snow on the ground and frost in the air last night, and yet there was a large audience at the Union Park Church to hear the lecture by Josh Billings, touching the ways and fashions of the cockroach, etc., and to see a man who did not spell well, and was not ashamed of it. There are many bad spellers in Chicago, and they turned out last night to see their champion.

The lecture in question, which was listened to with exemplary attention, interrupted by much tittering, frequent laughter, and occasional frantic applause, touched in rapid succession upon cockroaches, game cocks, kisses, angle-worms, meadow moles, etc., and approached more closely to a comic natural history than anything else, except it be Josh Billings' comic almanac. Had the lecturer prefaced each distinct subject with "January," "February," etc., the resemblance would have been perfect, and the audience would have at once known what they were listening to.

Many of the sayings of the lecturer would have been much better received or appreciated if they had been presented in their usual garb of bad spelling. Most people take in the humor of these things by the eye, and not at all by the ear. Many an individual has sat through Pocahontas and never seen a joke; if allowed to read the play he would see a hundred. Those observations which were the best often passed utterly unnoticed,—there was no time to work them out.

A lecture of this sort, covering so many points, affords one an opportunity of learning something about an audience, by noticing what they most fervently applaud. Four things were especially cheered, and with those four things the people present must have been familiar,—all references to fleas, references to insects which do infect the head, references to kissing, and references to paper collars. It is, therefore, to be assumed that these things do chiefly abound in the West Division.

While the lecture last night was very amusing and all that, and pleased the citizens of the West Side immensely, and added greatly to the popularity of the lecturer, yet all that is fleeting,—all bound to fade. Soon after this lecture has been delivered all over the country,—50 cents admission,—the comic almanac will appear. Those who heard the lecturer will buy it, and they will find it is chiefly made up of old lectures, and will become as irritated at Mr. Billings as they would at a conductor who succeeds in collecting two fares for the same journey. This will be a pecuniary success on the part of Mr. Billings, but it will not increase greatly the stock of happiness in the United States, for every one will be swearing he has been cheated.

Last night, however, everything was lovely. The managers of the course were satisfied with the receipts, the lecturer with his reception, and the audience with what they heard, for while there were not many things which greatly pleased all, yet there was something which pleased each, for such a lecture is like a dinner made up of scraps and fragments, and bones with a little meat on them, where each guest can find something which suits his taste.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

An entertainment of a kind somewhat threadbare holds the boards at Hooley's this week—"Schneider," a hodge podge of the "Fritz" and "Help" order. The play itself is not so good as either of these; in fact, it is not worth mentioning; but as it is only meant to be the pretext for the introduction of songs and dances, and comic business generally, its dramatic nothingness is of little consequence so long as the chief object is realized. John Allen, Little Mac, and Alice Harrison attend to this part of it, and the combination is a strong one of the kind. In his dialect songs and character dances, Mr. Allen is extremely proficient, and he is well supported by Miss Harrison, a sprightly little lady with a charming voice and manner of the Lotta stamp, and very clever with her feet. The concert-room scene is really excellent, and evidently affords much satisfaction to the audience, judging from the number of *encores*.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Better houses are the rule at McVicker's, this week, the last but one of Maggie Mitchell's engagement. She appears as *Marie* in the "Pearl of Savoy," one of her strongest and most popular roles. The attendance at the Academy of Music last night was fair, and the production of "One Wife" was much smoother than on the first evening. Fox and "Humpty Dumpty," with a fine list of variety attractions, are doing well at Aiken's. The Minstrels, at Myers' Opera House, are making merry over the "Epizootic" and a bundle of rich burnt-cork items. The Morlacchi dramatic and ballet combination is to open at Nixon's Amphitheatre next Monday. The place has been supplied with heating apparatus, and will be made perfectly comfortable.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following table shows the result by majorities, and electoral votes, according to the latest returns.

State.	Grant.	Greeley.	Electoral Votes.	
Alabama	5,000	....	10	..
Arkansas	4,830	....	6	..
California	10,673	....	6	..
Connecticut	4,872	....	6	..
Delaware	908	....	3	..
Florida	500	....	4	..
Georgia	....	12,000	..	11
Illinois	55,901	....	21	..
Indiana	23,000	....	15	..
Iowa	60,000	....	11	..
Kansas	33,000	....	5	..
Kentucky	....	10,000	..	12
Louisiana	....	6,700	..	8
Maine	30,434	....	7	..
Maryland	....	1,073	..	8
Massachusetts	74,500	....	13	..
Michigan	50,000	....	11	..
Minnesota	20,000	....	5	..
Mississippi	35,000	....	8	..
Missouri	....	33,021	..	15
Nebraska	10,000	....	3	..
Nevada	2,000	....	3	..
New Hampshire	5,741	....	5	..
New Jersey	14,557	....	9	..
New York	53,416	....	35	..
North Carolina	20,000	....	10	..
Ohio	42,000	....	22	..
Oregon	2,500	....	3	..
Pennsylvania	137,728	....	29	..
Rhode Island	8,338	....	4	..
South Carolina	40,000	....	7	..
Tennessee	....	8,213	..	12
Texas	....	25,000	..	8
Vermont	30,540	....	5	..
Virginia	1,976	....	11	..
West Virginia	1,500	....	5	..
Wisconsin	15,000	....	10	..
Total	783,813	96,007	292	74

Grant's popular majority.....687,806
Majority in Electoral College.....218

Insurance.

Only the best insurance that can be had is what careful people are procuring just now. The Phenix of Brooklyn, with cash assets of over two million dollars on Nov. 1, had, at risk, in the burned district of Boston $450,000. By declaring moderate dividends, insisting on adequate rates, and thus securing a large surplus fund, in addition to its capital $(1,000,000), the Boston loss is met with as much promptness, and as little difficulty, as was the Company's Chicago losses last year. The income of the Phenix for 1871 was $1,423,000. The Company is used to big losses, provides for them, and will pay them. Parties who desire a Phenix policy will find R. S. Critchell, Agent, at No. 127 La Salle street.

Fifty Per Cent Saved.

No power is so costly as that of human muscle, and 50 per cent of the power required to run a sewing machine may be saved by using the light-running Domestic. It makes the lock stitch with the least and most simple machinery of any shuttle sewing machine. It, therefore, wears less than any other, and combines, with its remarkable simplicity and ease of running, great quietness of operation with a wonderful range of work. It is the Domestic you want. Don't fail to examine it before you buy. Office at No. 74 State street.

Professional Laughers.

The hilarious Philadelphian known as "Laughing Bill," whose cachinnatory gifts have gained him a wide celebrity, and rendered him a terror to all the theatrical managers who have ever been afflicted with his patronage, would evidently find his most promising field for attaining usefulness and popularity in France. In Paris professional laughers of ability find ready engagements at the music halls, where they are scattered among the audiences to lead the laugh at all comic passages, and by the contagious influence of their simulated mirth evoke demonstrations of merriment on the slightest provocation. In this profession, however, as in all others, strict attention to duty is required in order to attain success, as an incident which occurred recently in a *cafe chantant* in the Champs Elysees forcibly illustrates. One of the professional laughers employed at that establishment permitted himself to fall into a doze, and, on suddenly awaking, found, as he thought, that the performance had arrived at a stage where his services were imperatively required, whereupon he immediately worked himself into a most excruciating fit of laughter. The next instant he found himself upon his back, with about a hundred infuriated Frenchmen dancing over his prostrate body. The unfortunate man had mistaken his cue, and had burst out in the midst of a touching couplet about Alsace and Lorraine.

Mob Law in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—The *Republican* learns, by private advices, that a Vigilance Committee has been organized in Layayette County, in this State, for the purpose of lynching Colonel Turner, who shot and killed Mr. Groves, a few days ago, for an alleged libellous publication. The Sheriff called on citizens to assist him in preserving peace. A number responded, and Turner was protected. Since then the vigilants have notified the citizens who aided the Sheriff to leave the county, and they have deemed it expedient to do so.

—Bret Harte is plainly under a cloud in Boston, owing to the fact that he has broken no less than three engagements to lecture. Perhaps they "didn't send a carriage" for him.

—The Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, of Philadelphia (formerly of Chicago), has returned from his foreign trip.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Money was stringent, loaning at from 7 gold to ⅛ per day, with a large portion of the business at 1-16. Mercantile paper is quoted at 12@15 per cent. The banks have been calling in their loans to supply the outward flow of currency, and there seems to be no immediate relief for the future.

Sterling was heavy and lower, closing at 108@108¼ for 60 days, and 109¼@110 for sight. Gold was more active, fluctuating between 113⅛@113⅝, closing firm at 113½@113¾. Loans from 1-64 for use to 7 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $46,000,000.

Government disbursements, $135,000.

Governments were dull and a fraction lower.

State bonds were dull and neglected.

Stocks ruled dull and weak. The market seems to decline without the assistance of the bears, and prices are seeking lower range. Outside Atlantic Mail and Erie, the fluctuations were from ⅛ to ⅜ mostly on the downward turn. Atlantic Mail declined 2 per cent on the confiscation of the steamship Columbia for smuggling cigars. Erie advanced from 52⅝ to 53⅛, and afterwards declined to 52½. The market closed dull and weak. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, instead of issuing $10,000,000 of convertible bonds, will issue a consolidated mortgage to the amount of $48,000,000, to take up, as they fall due, the $35,000,000 mortgage on the main line, leased roads, and branches. The proceeds of the remainder will be applied to defraying the cost of new roads built last year, and to the completing other roads. The bonds will bear 7 per cent coin interest. Three and one-half millions of the new bonds have been taken in this city at 90. A like amount will be marketed next year, and the remainder will be reserved to meet contingencies.

Sterling, 108¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	116⅜	Coupons, '67	115⅜
5-20s of '62	112⅜	Coupons, '68	115⅜
Coupons, '64	112⅜	New 5s	109⅜
Coupons, '65	112⅜	10-40s	108⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	114⅜	Currency 6s	113⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93⅜	Virginias, old	44
Tennessees, old	74⅜	North Carolinas, old	35
Tennessees, new	74⅜	North Carolinas, new	21
Virginias, new	52		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St. Paul pfd	74⅜
W. U. Tel	76⅜	Wabash	68⅜
Quicksilver	45⅜	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	94	Fort Wayne	93⅜
Wells Fargo	87⅜	Terre Haute	15
American Express	70	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	77⅜	Chicago & Alton	105⅜
Pacific Mail	84⅜	C. & A. pfd	112
New York Central	93⅜	O. & M	44⅜
Erie	52⅜	C., C. & C	89
Erie pfd	71	C., B. & Q	130
Harlem	114	Lake Shore	88
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	31
Michigan Central	114⅜	Illinois Central	124
Pittsburgh, Ex-div	87	Un. Pacific stocks	37⅜

Northwestern	83⅜	U. P. bonds	85⅜
N. W. pfd	86	Cen. Pacific bonds	100
Rock Island	107⅜	Del., Lac & W	96⅜
N. J. Cen	101	B., H. & Erie	1⅜
St. Paul	51⅜		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19—11 a. m.—Flour, 29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 11s 4d; spring, 11s@11s 9d; white, 12s 4d@12s 6d; Club, 13s@13s 3d. Corn, 28s 3d. Pork, 56s. Lard, 39s. Receipts of wheat for the last three days, 32,000 qrs; 22,000 qrs of which were American.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19—1:30 p. m.—Corn, 28s 6d. Breadstuffs strong and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19—5 p. m.—Market unchanged. Receipts of corn during the last three days, 5,000 qrs, 2,500 being American.

LONDON, Nov. 19—5 p. m.—Consols—money 92⅛; account, 92⅛@92¼; 5-20s of 1865, 90⅛; 5-20s of 1867, 92⅞; 10-40s, 87⅛; new 5s, 88⅛; Erie, 41⅛.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Rentes, 52f 80c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 9⅛d; Orleans, 10⅛@10⅛d. Sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull, and tending lower.

Breadstuffs steady. Red winter wheat, 11s 4d. Flour, 24s 6d. Corn, 28s 6d. Receipts of wheat for the past 3 days, 32,000 qrs, of which 10,000 are American. Receipts of corn for the past 3 days, 5,000 qrs, of which 3,000 qrs are American.

Cheese, 65s. Cumberland middles, 34s 6d; short ribs, 37s. Tallow, 44s 6d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Nov. 19.—CATTLE—No receipts to-day, on account of the snow blockade on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railways. The total supply thus far this week has been 2,120, or 125 cars, against 107 for the same time last week. The market opened at ⅛@⅛c advance on last week's closing prices. The run of the stock was from common to medium, and there were but few choice lots on the market. About 700 were disposed of. Sales: 156 Missouri steers, av 1,045 to 1,390, at $5.37½@6.37½; 138 Ohio, 1,111 to 1,479, at $5.00@7.25; 18 Ohio cows and heifers, 1,019, at $5.00; 51 Michigan steers, 1,198 to 1,274, at $4.25@6.50; 192 Illinois, 1,224 to 1,234, at $6.00@6.37½; 163 Indiana, 1,097 to 1,531, at $5.75@7.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 2,000, making the total for the week thus far, 4,000, against 5,800 during the same time last week. Market not yet opened.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 1,800 making the total supply for the week thus far, 13,400, against 17,800 the same time last week. The market is at a dead lock this morning, buyers and sellers standing apart 15c per cwt, with but little prospect of much being done to-day. Desirable hogs are held at 440, with 425 bid. About 4,500 Ohio sold yesterday at the above rate. Up to noon but two small sales had been effected. Medium hogs are hard to sell, and there is a difficulty in shipping them, on account of the snow block. This makes buyers indifferent.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Business is fairly active with the commission houses and jobbers. The cold weather has materially increased the demand for flannels, blankets, and woollens, which are selling at the advance established last week. Flannels are scarce in first hands. The jobbers are generally well supplied. Cotton goods are strong for nearly all descriptions, and the market for standard brown and bleached goods has an advancing tendency in first hands, and the supply is light. Wool cassimeres are active and higher. Foreign goods are quiet, with a good demand for black silks, mohair lustres, and alpacas, which are firm.

Boston Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Nov. 19.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 2,068. Market heavily stocked. Prices remained firm on all grades, with quick sales. Choice are quoted at $11.25@12.00; extra, $9.75@10.75; first quality, $7.50@9.50; second, $6.50@7.25; third, $4.50@6.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 7,623. Full prices obtained. Sales in lots at $3.50@5.50 each; extra, $6.50@7.50.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—COTTON—In moderate demand and firm; middling upland, 19⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour a little more active and a shade firmer; receipts, 10,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.80@6.20; common to good extra, $6.80@6.95; good to choice do, $7.00@7.70; white wheat extra, $7.75@8.65; St. Louis, $7.00@11.00. Rye flour a shade firmer at $4.75@5.40. Corn meal steady. Wheat held higher, but the advance asked checks trade; receipts, 46,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.41@1.43; No. 2 and 3 mixed, $1.45@1.48; No. 3 Chicago, $1.49; Minnesota, $1.51; No. 1 spring, $1.59. Rye quiet; Western, in store, 84c. Barley fairly active and firm; Western, 90c; common State, 75@80c. Malt quiet; Canada West, $1.30. Corn higher, but less active; receipts, 56,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 63⅛@63⅛c; sail do, 64@64⅛c. Oats active and higher; old mixed Western, 50@52c; new do, 48@51; white, 52@55c; black Western, 48@50.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 32c.

HAY AND HOPS—Firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 15@18½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 9⅛@10c; Cuba, 9⅛@10⅛c. Molasses dull. Rice steady at 7⅛@8⅛c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14⅛c; refined, 27⅛@27⅛c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 60⅛@61c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; mess $15.50@16.00; prime mess, $15.00. Beef quiet and steady; mess $4.00@8.50; extra, $8.50@10.00. Hams steady at $30.00@33.00. Tierce quiet and lower; prime mess, $12.00@13.00; India mess, $16.00@19.00. Cut meats quiet; bellies, 8⅛@8⅛c; middles dull and unchanged. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 8⅛@8⅛c; kettle, 8⅛c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Unsettled and lower at 95@96c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn declined; mixed, 65c; white, 68c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower, and nominally at 15c. Bacon dull and lower, and nominally at 6@11⅛@12c.

GROCERIES—Molasses advanced 4c; fair, 55@57c; prime, 59@60c; strictly prime, 61@62c. Others unchanged.

STERLING—122⅛; sight, ⅛@¼ discount.

GOLD—113⅛.

COTTON—Firmer. Sales 6,300 ordinary good bales at 17⅛c; low middlings, 18⅛c; middlings, 19⅛c; middling Orleans, 19⅛c. Net receipts, 5,889 bales. Exports—Liverpool, 3,694 bales; Continent, 3,397 bales; stock, 126,147 bales.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; white Canada, $1.80@1.85. Corn dull at 60@61c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat buoyant, but unsettled; No. 1, $1.21⅛; No. 2, $1.11. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 36c. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 25c. Rye firm; No. 1, 57c. Barley firm and higher; No. 2, 71c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 12⅛c; to Oswego, 18c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 53,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 58,000 bu; barley, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; $7.00@7.25. Wheat quiet and firm; red, $1.48@1.55. Corn quiet and firm; old, 40@42c; new, 37@38c. Rye and oats quiet, firm, and unchanged.

OILS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $13.25 spot, $12.75 seller December. Lard, steam in fair demand and firm; sales at 7⅛c; kettle quiet at 7⅛@7⅛c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 4⅛c; clear rib, 7c; clear sides, 7⅛c, all loose and 15 to 20 days in salt; quoted ⅛c more packed. Bacon quiet; old shoulders 5⅛c; new clear rib sides, 10c; do clear, 10⅛c; green meats nominally unchanged.

HOGS—Steady at $4.00.

WHISKEY—Steady, at 89c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat very firm; No. 1 red, $1.55; No. 2 do $1.44 asked, and $1.43 bid. Corn steady; low mixed old at 46c; new ear on track at 38c. Oats quiet; new No. 1, 34c; old do, 35c.

PETROLEUM—Refined in fair demand and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat active and higher; extra, $1.75; No. 1, $1.66; amber, $1.48⅛. Corn quiet, at 45c. Oats steady, at 31c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 19.—BREADSTUFFS — Flour firm. Wheat active and higher; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.61; amber Michigan, $1.45⅛; No. 1 red, $1.56; No. 2 do, $1.45@1.46. Corn in fair demand, but lower; high mixed, 40c; low mixed, 37⅛c. Oats a shade better; No. 1, 34c; No. 2, 29c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6@7c; Oswego, 12@13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand and steady; extra family, $6.25.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand; mess pork, $13.50. Bulk shoulders, 4⅛@4⅛c; clear rib, 6⅛@7c; clear sides, 7@7⅛c loose; ⅛c higher packed in round lots. Lard, 8@8⅛c, in tierces.

HOGS—Steady, at 3⅛@4⅛c; receipts, 2,745 head.

WHISKEY—In fair demand at 89c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, with good demand for medium grades. Wheat quiet; sample lots soft spring, $1.16@1.20; No. 3 red winter, $1.59@1.60. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 31⅛@32c, on east track; 33⅛@34c in elevator. Oats easier; 24⅛@25c. Barley—High grades better; choice to fancy, 90c@$1.05. Rye dull.

WHISKEY—Steady; 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new, $13.00; Bulk meats large demand for English market, but held above views of buyers. Bacon, fair order demand; shoulders, 6⅛c; clear sides, 10⅛c. Lard unchanged.

HOGS—Active; $3.50@3.90; receipts, 4,920.

CATTLE—3@6c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 19.—COTTON—In fair demand and higher; middling, 18⅛c; low middling, 18@18⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal lower at $2.75. Corn dull and lower at 58c. Oats 37@38c.

HAY—Choice, $27.00.

BRAN—Active at $22.00.

PROVISIONS—Bulk shoulders, 5⅛c; clear sides, 8⅛c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer, but more sellers than buyers; red Western, $1.65@1.70. Rye 70@82c. Corn active; yellow, 63@64c; mixed Western, 62@63c. Oats firm; white, 42@43c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 19⅛c; refined, 26⅛c.

WHISKEY—96c; alcohol, $1.83@1.85.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in better demand, but the market favors buyers; Western superfine, $5.25@6.50; extra do, $6.75@8.00. Wheat heavy; no choice offering; prices nominally unchanged. CORN—Mixed Western firmer at 63c. Oats firmer; mixed Western, 40@42c; white, 43@44c. Rye quiet and firm at 80@85c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and heavy for round lots. Mess pork lower at $16.00 spot; $15.50 to arrive. Bulk meats, bacon, hams, and lard unchanged.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat in fair demand; sales of 38,500 bu No. 1 Duluth, Green Bay, and Port Washington, at $1.40. Corn dull; sales of 8,000 bu Toledo, at 48c; car lots of No. 2 Western, at 48c. Barley quiet. Rye dull; sales of Western, at 75c.

FREIGHTS—Dull. Reports from canal show navigation uninterrupted.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 19.—PASSED UP—Prop Concord and barge schrs R. C. Crawford, Tecumseh.

PASSED DOWN—Schrs John, Bust.

WIND—Southwest and snowing.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

How to Use Mercury.

Never put mercury into your stomach. The proper place for it is the thermometer or the barometer. There it will inform you of the changes of temperature, or forewarn you of the coming of storms, thus indicating the times and seasons when it is necessary to reinforce the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in order to ward off the ailments which peculiar conditions of the elements produce. When the quicksilver suddenly falls several degrees of Fahrenheit, as it often does at this season, fortify the system against the depressing influence of this sudden abstraction of heat by a dose of the most genial and wholesome of all invigorants. Or if the indicator of your barometer points to stormy, brace up for those damp, driving gales which are sure to search to the very marrow of an untoned organization. Fever and ague, chronic indigestion, violent colics, dysentery, bilious intermittents, rheumatism, and a host of pulmonary complaints, come of such visitations.

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CELEBRATED
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A MEDICAL DIET DRINK,
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In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable.

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As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimatised persons are peculiarly liable, the

Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps

Will be found absolutely infallible, while in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottles and cork, and a fac simile of his signature on the label.
UDOLPHO WOLFE.

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GRAND
GIFT CONCERT
OF THE
HARMONIE SOCIETY
OF
DETROIT, MICHIGAN,
AT THE
Opera House,
ON
Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1872.

100,000 Tickets, at $3 each, will be issued.

$150,000 in Currency

Will be given to the holders of tickets by distribution by lot, as follows:

1	Grand Gift, Cash		$50,000
1	"	"	20,000
1	"	"	10,000
2	"	$5,000 Cash	10,000
10	"	1,000 "	10,000
20	"	500 "	10,000
50	"	100 "	5,000
500	"	20 "	10,000
2,500	"	10 "	25,000
3,085	Gifts, all Cash		$150,000

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S. ROTHSCHILD.....Vice President
E. KANTER.....Treasurer
C. BUSCH.....Secretary
Fred. L. Seitz, Traugott Schmidt,
Julius Stoll, C. Schulenburg,
L. Barie.

The Harmonie Society guarantees the faithful and honorable execution of the enterprise by the election of the above Committees, the members of which have pledged themselves, by their signatures, to promote the said enterprise to the best of their abilities, and to attend to the faithful execution of the same.

The object of this enterprise is to procure means for the erecting of a suitable Hall for the Harmonie Musical Society, in which art, literature and science will find a harbor and spread their ennobling influence over the social and intellectual life of the entire population.

The Executive Committee does not entertain any doubts that all tickets will be disposed of, but in case all should not be sold, the prizes will be reduced in proportion to the percentage of unsold tickets at the day of the drawing.

All communications for Agencies, orders for tickets, etc., for the State of Illinois, should be addressed to WM. GRATZ, in Robert Thiem & Co.'s Boot and Shoe Store, 74 East Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.
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And all diseases of the
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Exclusively treated by
DR. J. B. WALKER,
200 West Madison-st., Chicago. Established A. D. 1861.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of A. M. Hinman & Co., commission merchants, 91 South Water-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
A. M. HINMAN,
H. T. SMITH.
Chicago, Nov. 19, 1872.

The business will be conducted under the same firm name by A. M. Hinman, who will collect all debts due the firm and assume all liabilities. A. M. HINMAN.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Charles Goldstein and S. Kaufmann, under the firm name of Charles Goldstein & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Charles Goldstein is authorized to collect all outstanding accounts and pay all debts against the firm.
CHARLES GOLDSTEIN,
S. KAUFMANN.
Chicago, October 28, 1872.

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BUFFALO ROBES
BY THE BALE.
A few bales No. 1 and No. 2 Whole Robes.
J. A. SMITH & CO.,
513 and 515 Wabash-av.

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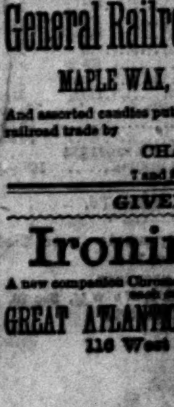

PERFORATED BUCKSKIN UNDERGARMENTS unrivalled by any ever offered to the public. Affording the most thorough protection against colds. A prevention and cure of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, BRONCHITIS, SOAR THROAT, LUNG DISEASES, and various diseases caused by colds, merit the attention of every one desiring health and real comfort.

ELMER & BALL,
30 & 32 West Washington-st.,
CHICAGO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EAST ST. LOUIS
RAIL MILL FOR SALE.

The proprietors offer for sale the above very valuable property, situated on the triangle formed by the Ohio & Mississippi, Vandalia & Indianapolis, and St. Louis railroads, in East St. Louis. The position of this mill for business and its facilities for procuring iron and coal, render it one of the best, if not the best locations in this part of the country. St. Louis is confessedly now one of the cheapest pig-iron markets in the Union. The cost of transporting pig-iron to this mill is only 70 cents per ton. Coal of the best quality mined in this region is delivered daily in the mill at a cost of 6¼ cents per bushel, or $1.68¾ per ton. An abundant supply of soft water from a never-failing stream that forms one of the boundaries of the mill land; immediate connection with all the railroads of Illinois and the States beyond, and with those of Missouri by a transfer boat, on which loaded cars come into the mill-yard at a cost of 60 cents per ton freight; these form some of the important advantages of this location. The buildings and machinery are in excellent order, with an abundance of business from the neighboring roads, both for re-rolling and new rails. The capacity of the mill is from 400 to 500 tons per week, double turn, and the sole reason for sale is the inability of the owners to give it personal attention. For particulars address
GERARD B. ALLEN & CO., or
ADOLPHUS MEIER,
St. Louis.

GENERAL NOTICES.

General Railroad News Agents,
MAPLE WAX, ICE CREAM CANDY,
And assorted candies put up in a superior manner for the railroad trade by
CHAS. DUTTON & CO.,
7 and 9 South Jefferson-st., Chicago.

GIVEN AWAY.

Ironing Day,
A new companion Chromo to WASHING DAY, given to each customer by the
GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,
116 West Washington-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

There seems to be no alleviation of the stringency in the local money market. Even the banks that are in the best condition find it difficult to meet the ordinary demands of their regular customers, and are obliged to refuse good paper every day that they would otherwise be glad to take. In the open market money commands from 15 to 18 per cent on undoubted collaterals, and commercial paper cannot be sold better than 2 per cent per month. There is also a good deal of two, three, and four months' paper, secured by mortgages on real estate, offered at 2 per cent per month.

Currency continues to come in from the country pretty freely, but the high price of New York exchange has caused it to be sent forward to New York pretty steadily, and there has not been much accumulation here of either currency or credit during the last week or two.

New York exchange continues firm at 50c to 75c per $1,000 premium between banks.

The discovery that the corn-bins in the elevators recently controlled by Munn & Scott had false bottoms, and were really less than half full when they were made to appear quite full, shows that, a month or two ago, the banks of this city were advancing to a large extent on elevator receipts issued against nothing but emptiness; that, in fact, they were loaning Messrs. Munn & Scott $100,000 to $150,000 on no security at all. Perhaps people will now begin to see the necessity for a radical change in the whole system, that will open the elevator business to the purifying effects of healthy competition.

The reference made in our money article of yesterday to the stock of a new National Bank which had *not* begun business yet being offered below par, was slightly incorrect in the respect that the bank (the "Home") *has* begun business. This correction is made in behalf of the Central National, another new bank of this city which is the only one now organized that has *not* begun business.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

An examination of the official tabular statement, just published by the Comptroller of the Currency of the reports of the 1,919 National Banks of the United States, shows that their available cash means is equal to about 50 per cent of their demand liabilities except circulation. The true way of calculating the strength of our National Banks to withstand any pressure or panic, is undoubtedly to throw the circulation and the bonds deposited to secure it entirely out of the account. The bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer are ample security for the circulation, and would be considered so even if we were on a specie basis. The entire cash means of the banks is, therefore, the proper measure of their ability to pay depositors. This is the basis upon which we have, for several years past, made our tabulations of the condition of the National Banks of Chicago, and is much more satisfactory to the general public than the mere percentage of legal tenders on hand as compared to circulation and deposits. On Oct. 3, 1872, the 1,919 National Banks of the United States owed demand liabilities as follows: Individual deposits, $613,290,671; due to banks and bankers, $143,836,430; United States deposits, $7,853,772; deposits of United States disbursing officers, $4,563,833; unpaid dividends, $3,149,749. Total demand liabilities, $772,694,455.

To meet any pressure for liquidation of the foregoing they had cash means on hand as follows: Legal tender notes, $102,074,104; specie, $10,229,756; National Bank notes, $15,787,296; fractional currency, $2,151,747; Clearing House checks, $110,086,315; due from banks and bankers, $128,180,542; United States certificates of deposit, $6,710,000; Clearing House certificates, $8,632,000; 3 per cent certificates, $1,555,000. Total, $385,406,760, or nearly 50 per cent of the demand liabilities.

The amount of United States bonds deposited to secure circulation is $382,046,400, and the amount of National Bank notes outstanding is $333,495,027. Even counting these bonds at par, there is a margin of $48,551,000 over and above what would be required to pay their outstanding circulation, or enough to pay 6 per cent more on all their demand liabilities. All this leaves out of consideration yet the principal resource of the banks in their loans to the amount of $872,520,140.

The observations made above in regard to the security of the National Bank circulation remind us to say in the same connection that the

DANGER FROM DRAINS OF SPECIE,

which seems to be the great bugaboo of all the inflationists, who are opposed to getting back to specie payments, is almost nothing compared to what it was under the old systems of banking. Mr. Boutwell, and even so respectable an authority as the New York *Financial Chronicle*, have assumed that if we were on a specie basis, any monetary trouble in Europe would immediately drain away all the specie reserves of the banks and make a panic. Now, it must be borne in mind that we have never had a *secured* paper-money circulation before the National Bank currency, and that in all panics previous to 1861, the panic was caused mainly by a fear that if a considerable part of the specie reserves were drawn out of the banks the *currency* would not be redeemed at all. The panics we have had in the United States have all been attributable to doubts about the paper money being redeemed. But with the National Bank currency there could be no such doubts, no matter how much of a drain of specie there might be to Europe. The holders of this currency would know that if the National Banks could not redeem their notes in specie, the Government would sell their bonds and redeem it for them.

But, aside from the consideration of the currency, the idea of preventing a drain of capital from this country by a continuance of a suspension of specie payments is a most nonsensical one. The most that Europe could do, in any case, would be to draw from this country just what was due her, and what was her right to have, and there would be no artifice of legislation or finance that could prevent the capital going where it belonged, except downright repudiation, which is only a milder name for swindling. There has been a vast amount of astute bosh written about the danger of drains of specie to Europe if we were on a specie basis. If the specie was drained off to Europe it would only show that we did not own it, and had no business to hold it. The fact that while specie payments are suspended we can always retain the same nominal amount of, say, $700,000,000 of paper money in circulation, does not prove that we prevent any capital from going abroad, or that we retain a dollar more here by that means. If there is a great drain of specie, gold advances, or, in other words, currency declines, showing that the total volume of irredeemable paper currency, no matter whether it was $700,000,000 or $1,000,000,000, would only represent the amount of actual floating capital in the country. Whenever the proportion of real capital was diminished by a drain of specie or any other kind of wealth, the fixed volume of irredeemable paper money would shrink in value. The same would be the case whenever the volume of irredeemable paper money was increased more than the increased proportion of actual wealth. In this connection we reprint from the Pittsburgh *Commercial* a paragraph which seems to have been called out by the

IGNORANCE OF BUSINESS MEN

on the subject of currency, viz.:

It seems strange that we have here among our business men persons managing successfully great iron works, factories and banks, who seem not to know that money is not value, but only the representative of value, and that by an increase of paper money we do not increase the wealth of the country by a single mill; and that although prices will advance values must necessarily remain the same, adjusting themselves to the increased volume of irredeemable currency.

With a good many, however, who are yet blatant, even in this city, for the Secretary to use his arrogated power to issue more currency, the object of their solicitude for more currency is to be able to pay debts with paper dollars depreciated more than they are now. In short, they would like to see the price of paper money depreciated so that they could nominally pay their debts.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote prices in this market, this afternoon, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	116⅜	116⅞
5-20s of '62, ex. int.	112⅜	112⅞
5-20s of '64, ex. int.	112⅜	112⅞
5-20s of '65, ex. int.	112⅜	112⅞
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114⅜	114⅞
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	115⅛	115⅝
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	115	115½
10-40s	108⅜	108⅞
U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int.	109⅜	109⅞
U. S. currency 6s	113⅛	113⅝
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 and int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99 and int.
Cook County 7s	....	99 and int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s, 93@95		....
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)	....	108⅞@110⅛

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, Nov. 19:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 63, in White's Block 8, of s w ¼, Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Nov. 4; consideration, $900.

Whiting st, 160 ft e of North Wells st, s f, 48x100 ft, dated Aug. 6; consideration, $4,000.

North av, bet Mohawk and Hurlbut sts, n f, Lot 28, dated Oct. 26; consideration, $3,000.

Sub-lot of Lot 3, in Block 2, in original town of Chicago, dated July 24; consideration, $2,000.

The premises Nos. 46 and 48 Hamilton av, dated Nov. 16; consideration, $10,000.

Ashland av, n w cor of Thirty-first st, Block 1, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $30,000.

Fullerton av, bet Larrabee and Hurlbut sts, n f, 50 ft, dated April 1; consideration, $5,500.

Hoyne st, cor of Division st, 5 91-100 acres, dated Sept. 12; consideration, $20,000.

Kinzie st, bet North Wells and LaSalle sts, n f, 13 5-14 ft, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $4,000.

Indiana av, 200 feet s of Thirty-fourth st, e f, 50x160 7-10 ft, dated Nov. 9; consideration, $6,000.

Fulton st, bet Jefferson and Clinton sts, s f, Lots 1 to 3, dated July 11; consideration, $15,837.

Lots 29 and 30, in Block 5, Millard & Decker's e ½ of e ½ of n w ¼ Sec. 26, 39, 18, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $2,237.

Turner av, n w cor of Clayton st, und ½ of entire Block, dated Oct. 21; consideration $8,333.

E ½ n w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec. 36, 39, 13, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $40,000.

Summer st, n w cor of Thirtieth st, s f, 25⅓x124 ft, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $900.

Southwestern av, s w of and near Flournoy st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $1,600.

Forquer st, bet Jefferson and Clinton sts, s f, 25x119 ft, dated Nov. 13; consideration, $1,025.

De Kalb st, bet Flournoy and Lexington sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $750.

Lot 93, s ½ Blocks 55 and 56, in Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $700.

Lot 92, in same, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $700.

Walnut st, bet Lincoln and Wood sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $4,000.

Larrabee st, bet Menomonee and Lincoln sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Nov. 19; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 40, in Block 2, of Cushman's resubdivision of n ½ Block 4, Sheffield's Addition, dated Oct. 19; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 2, in Rowley's part of n ½ Block 31, w of railroad, in Sec 33, 39, 14, dated April 1; consideration, $1,500.

High st, bet Fullerton and Belden avs, w f, 50 ft to alley, with improvements, dated Nov. 19; consideration, $1,400.

The premises No. 693 Washington av, dated Nov. 19; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 5, in Block 2, in Eberhart et al Block 16, of Wright & Webster's n e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $800.

Johnson place, bet Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts, w f, 25⅓x116 ft, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $2,200.

Oakley st, s of and near Polk st, e f, 33x125½ ft, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $1,000.

Wilcox st, 503 2-10 ft w of California st, s f, 50x124 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,700.

North av, 72½ ft w of Shober st, s f, 48x130 ft, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $1,850.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Wrightwood av, 197 ft e of Racine av, s f, 25x124½ ft, dated Nov. 12; consideration, $800.

Wrightwood av, 147 ft e of Racine av, s f, 25x124½ ft, dated Nov. 12; consideration, $800.

Lots 13 to 16, in Block 3, in Culver's Lake Front Addition, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $9,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

North 35 of s 50 ft of Lot 2, in Block 19, Hyde Park, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $2,800.

Lot 30, in Dunaway's Subdivision of Block 1, in Pryor's n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,480.

Lot 21, in Wing's Block 4, in Pryor & Hopkins' w ½ of n w ¼, Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $2,500.

Lots 1, 2, 10, and 11, in Block 1, of Phare's e ½ of s w ¼, Sec 12, 38, 13, dated Oct. 6; consideration, $1,016.

Sixty-second st, 48x119 5-12 ft, in Block 11, in Bell's Subdivision in Sec 17, 38, 14, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $600.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours; and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	RECEIPTS. 1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1871.
Flour, brls	8,905	4,417	5,922	3,209
Wheat, bu	37,470	41,133	70,023	36,000
Corn, bu	40,517	274,780	15,735	214,057
Oats, bu	31,162	37,805	30,774	9,485
Rye, bu	2,737	4,670	1,588	8,800
Barley, bu	23,960	9,885	8,958	34,500
Grass seed, lbs	33,660	130,140	11,640	53,950
Flax seed, lbs	67,486	18,000	41,500	....
Broom corn, lbs	2,400	97,575	17,650	....
Cured meats, lbs	178,870	37,810	532,590	342,270
Beef, brls	....	1,405	130	2,991
Pork, brls	....	19	4,174	78
Lard, lbs	10,140	25,430	306,945	345,966
Tallow, lbs	10,400	60,650	....	210,000
Butter, lbs	60,970	63,681	....	6,000
Dressed hogs, No.	9	47	....	....
Live hogs, No.	7,579	11,982	3,192	2,062
Cattle, No.	1,920	2,624	1,038	436
Sheep, No.	487	247	....	....
Hides, lbs	192,375	245,385	71,150	22,220
Highwines, brls	281	332	331	346
Wool, lbs	31,728	131,004	83,280	4,400
Potatoes, bu	1,220	2,886	....	100
Lumber, m feet	7,930	3,821	1,780	1,061
Shingles, m	746	4,063	603	684
Lath, m	763	4	150	99
Salt, brls	12,082	....	2,545	1,789

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 536 bu wheat; 5,161 bu corn; 3,221 bu oats; 714 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 60 cars wheat; 69 cars corn; 15 cars oats; 7 cars rye; 27 cars barley. Total, 178 cars, or 70,000 bu.

The statement made this morning by the Grain Registrar, and reported below, was received on 'Change to-day very tamely, considering its importance. The fact that Munn & Scott had been guilty of flooring over many of their grain bins, near the top, and covering these false "bottoms" with a thin layer of grain for the purpose of —— (not to be libellous, we will not say why) was certainly unknown before. But then, the Munn & Scott system of running grain elevators (into the ground) has been such a stench in the nostrils of our grain dealing community for years past, that the revelation of an additional stink was not of much importance in the general aggregate—albeit the worst phase of all.

The circumstances under which this fraud was committed are of some interest. When the proposition was made in August last to measure up the grain in the different elevators, Munn & Scott signified their willingness to have their houses submitted to the examination; but stated that they would prefer that some other houses should be measured first. This desire was so reasonable that it was at once deferred to; especially as Munn & Scott are understood to have urged that to "take their measure" first might be construed into a proof that they were the parties especially aimed at in the movement. The time occupied in measuring up the others seems to have been improved (?) to put in these false bottoms, which were so near the the top that the real bottom soon fell out of their precious scheme, and left it exposed, in all its enormity, to the gaze of a bewildered world. There is still another point in this connection which is not so generally known. It is that the measures of grain in Munn & Scott's houses were taken by a man who had been employed as inspector there for years, and was discharged some two years ago by the then Chief Inspector, McChesney, but reinstated in deference to a unanimous howl on the part of the warehousemen—led by Munn & Scott. Putting this and that together, it seems very strange that he, of all others, should have been chosen to take those measures, especially after the impropriety of the choice had been suggested; and it is still more strange that his long course of acquaintance with those bins, and their contents, did not enable him to detect the fraud *at the time*. It is probable that the gentleman was himself cheated, but the whole proceeding is so extremely queer that it ought to be investigated. Perhaps a strict inquiry might result in proving to the Board of Trade that they owe an acknowledgment to Mr. McChesney, whose honesty would seem to have been the great obstacle to his continuance in office.

It is only proper to say that these revelations are now harmless. George Armour & Co. have already bought up in the open market a sufficient amount of the old Munn & Scott paper to balance the account with grain owners, to within a few thousand bushels, either way; they could not tell the exact extent of their liabilities till all the paper was presented, and holders have been remarkably slow in giving them the opportunity to find out how much paper was out against the houses for which Armour & Co. have recently become wholly responsible. It is now definitely ascertained that at the time of that bogus measurement one bank alone held Munn & Scott's wheat paper for a little more wheat than that virtuous firm had in store in all their houses. There is no harm in stating the fact, now that the superfluous paper has been withdrawn from circulation; had it been known a few weeks ago, the consequences would probably have been most disastrous.

The most curious part of the affair is that Munn & Scott should have fallen so low as to place themselves at the mercy of their employes, who were engaged in constructing the false bottoms aforesaid, and of all the others who were cognizant of it. And memory recalls, in this connection, the indignant denial of one of these two gentlemen, when the warehouse system was partially ventilated in THE TRIBUNE, two years ago; he said it was ridiculous to suppose that they could be guilty of certain practices, which would place them at the mercy of their workmen. It might then have been ridiculous, but now it is lamentably true.

We know not if the Board of Trade will take any action in the matter. Because the Board can spend two or three days in discussing the conduct of a member, the extent of whose *alleged* default is measured by a few hundred dollars, it does not follow that Munn & Scott will be looked after. The big fish are not always caught because the meshes of the net entangle the little ones. Nevertheless, it is becoming a serious question whether the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago can afford to omit action in the Munn & Scott case. The Board has steadily averted its gaze from Munn & Scott for years past, though its attention has often been directed that way; can it refuse to recognize the stench now that it is thrust under the nostrils of that honorable body?

We alluded this morning to a combination among the packers of this city and elsewhere to keep down the price of hogs during the current winter. It was stated to-day that some of their number held a meeting last evening, at which it was revealed that the scheme will not work without the co-operation of the men who buy for shipment to Eastern markets, and that those gentlemen are not in accord with the movement. A committee was appointed to call upon the shippers and see if some arrangements can be entered into whereby the price may be kept down within what *they* think to be reasonable limits. What they will accomplish remains to be seen; but, pending the settlement of the difficulty, operations in provisions are nearly at a stand-still.

THE MARKETS.

There was a general upward movement in produce circles to-day, especially in grain, which was excited by the fact of light receipts, and partially by the revelations of Munn & Scott's conduct in covering over their empty bins, and making believe they were full of grain. The question "how much grain have we in store?" was not answered by the Bulletin report, which was not altered to correspond with the deficiencies discovered in the houses till recently controlled by Munn & Scott. With light stocks in store, and light receipts, the short interest grew scared, and forced up prices in the attempt to recover their balance. The demand for groceries was comparatively light, and a less buoyant tone pervaded the market, though, aside from an ⅛c decline in coffee sugars, no quotable change was noted. In the dry goods market a reasonably active business was doing, and prices were again quoted firm all around. Two or three brands of bleached cottons were advanced a ½c, with which exceptions quotations were the same as at the close of last week. The demand for butter and cheese was only moderate, and former rates were no more than sustained. Coal continues active, and is firmly held at $11.00@12.00 for Lackawanna, and at $10.50@11.00 for Erie. Dealers are only partially filling orders, and there is much complaint among consumers at the delays, which, however, are unavoidable. Fish met with a light demand at former quotations. Dried fruits were in good request, with prices generally firmer, though, aside from a slight advance in pared peaches there was no quotable change. The hay market was firmer. The demand was comparatively small, but the horse disease having extended to the country has caused a diminished supply of this staple, and there are indications of an early advance. Hides were moving on a more liberal scale, but the increased demand did not materially influence prices, which remain weak, as previously quoted. The demand for leather is more active and the market strong at higher prices. Oils remain quiet with little change in values. Paints and colors were quoted dull. Tobacco and wood met with a moderate inquiry at former quotations. Trade at the lumber yards was fairly active to-day, previous prices being fully sustained. A very good inquiry prevailed for lime, cement, &c.; dealers are not able to make deliveries fast enough. Brick was rather quiet, the cold weather having suspended building operations for the present. Furs are in fair and increasing demand; prices are hardly established as yet; our list gives the prices for prime skins; Minnesota and Northern furs are a trifle higher. Iron and steel, metals and tinners' stock, continue to meet with a fair demand at former prices. Hops are in moderate local and interior demand for current necessities. The wool market continues firm; dealers are asking more for their property, but do not anticipate an extremely high range of prices at present; stocks here are very low. The seed market was again quiet. Clover was firm at $5.10 for prime. Timothy steady, $2.90 being offered for prime seed, with none in the market. Flax was higher, $1.60 being paid for good crushing. Potatoes were quiet and firm; very few car lots have been received this week, owing to the cold weather; peachblows are quotable at 50@60c in car lots. Poultry was in large supply and dull. Live poultry is almost unsalable, the season being over. Game meets with ready sale at present quotations. Apples are in very good demand and firm, at $2.50@3.20 per brl in car lots. Cranberries in very fair request from the interior; prices are steady at $10.00@11.50 per brls for cultivated. Grapes are in moderate demand at $2.75@3.50 per case.

Highwines were quiet, at about the same range as yesterday; being quoted firm by some, though New York was dull. Sales were reported of 50 brls at 90c, and 150 brls at 89c per gallon.

Lake freights were less active, being quoted 1c higher, at 11c on corn to Buffalo, by sail; and 16½c for do to Oswego. A total of 6 charters was reported, which will carry out 160,000 bu corn. There was no demand for wheat room; nominal at 12c to Buffalo. Carriers seemed careless about offering vessels, owing to the fact that winter has already commenced, and may close up navigation almost any day, while shippers did not care to operate, except in corn, as they claimed that the advance in grain took the market out of their fingers.

Foreign freight rates are thus quoted: Chicago to Liverpool, 91@91½c per 100 lbs (gold) on beef and pork; 90c@$1.05½ on lard; 95c on flour. Chicago to Glasgow, 91½c on beef; 93c on pork; 97c on bacon and lard.

Dressed hogs were nominally unchanged at 1⅞@4⅛c bid and 4⅜@5c per lb asked for fair to choice.

Provisions were quiet, owing to the uncertainty attending the question of prices of hogs, as buyers of product are all at sea in reference to the future of the market. Mess pork was firmer for the future, with little doing, there being several bids at former quotations, while sellers asked an advance. Cash pork was a shade easier on new; nominally unchanged on old. Lard was firmer, with buyers at yesterday's quotations for near deliveries, and ⅛c higher for March. Meats were quiet and unchanged, buyers holding off for everything but hams, which are in fair demand. Market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old held at $14.50@15.00; new pork, $13.00@13.25; do seller the month nominal at $12.75@13.00; do seller December, $12.30@12.40; do seller January, $12.25@12.30; do seller February, $12.25@12.30; do seller March, $12.25@12.37½; do seller April, $12.25@12.50. Lard, cash, 7½@7⅝c for new; do seller December, 7⅝c do; seller January, 7⅝c; do seller February, 7⅝@7⅞c; do seller March, 7⅞c. Old salted shoulders, 4½c; short ribs, 7@7½c; other descriptions entirely nominal. Sweet pickled hams, 9⅝@10½c, and green hams at 7⅛@7⅝c for present delivery or seller November; 7⅝@7⅞c seller December or January. Green shoulders, 3⅝@3⅞c; do rough sides, 5⅝@5⅞c; do short ribs, 6@6⅛c; do short clear, 6⅜c; meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 4½c for shoulders; 6⅛@6⅜c for short ribs, and 6⅞@7c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4⅝c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6¼@6⅜c for Cumberlands; 6½c for short ribs, or long clear; 6⅝@6⅞c for short clear; 8⅝@8⅞c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $29.00@30.00. City tallow, 8@8⅛c; grease quotable at 5¼@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 275 brls new pork (in small lots) at $13.50; 10 brls do at $13.25; 500 brls do, seller January, at $12.25; 550 tcs lard at 7⅛c; 200 tcs do at $6.95 per 100 lbs; 500 tcs do, seller March, at 7⅜c; 100 boxes shoulders, seller the month, at 4½c; 40,000 lbs green hams at 7⅝c; 20,000 lbs do at 7⅝c; 20,000 lbs do (average 15⅓ lbs) at 7½c; 5,000 pcs do, seller December and January, at 7½c; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams at 11c; 250 brls extra mess beef at $10.00; 50 brls mess beef at $9.00; 117 brls tallow at 8c.

Flour was in better demand on spring grades, while winters were dull. The firmer feeling in wheat caused more willingness on the part of flour buyers to take hold at previous prices, but holders could not command an advance, and few of them asked for it, the stiffness in wheat being generally regarded as due to short pressure, and not likely to be permanent. Buckwheat was stronger; rye in fair demand, and bran firmer. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $9.00; 100 brls do (Wisconsin) at $6.50; 225 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.75; 300 brls do at $6.00; 50 brls do at $5.25; 1,400 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $3.70; 100 brls do at $3.50; 100 brls do at $3.00; 25 brls rye flour (Rock River) at $4.00; 100 brls rye at $3.60; 300 brls do on private terms; 25 brls buckwheat (Early Riser) at $7.00; 50 brls do at $7.00. Total, 3,075 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $10.50; 10 tons do at $10.00 on track. The following is the range of prices:

Fair to choice winter extras	$7.50@ 9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.25@ 5.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	5.75@ 7.00
Spring superfines	3.00@ 4.25
Rye flour	3.75@ 4.00
Buckwheat flour	6.50@ 7.00
Bran	10.00@10.50
Middlings	11.00@13.00

Wheat was active and irregular, at an average advance of 2@2½c. New York was quoted firmer; but the causes of the further advance were chiefly local. The stock in store is light, and our receipts are small, being only 37,470 bu this morning, with 20,000 bu inspected in for to-morrow. With this came the fear that all the wheat now here, and the bulk of the options sold, are in the hands of one man, while the sharp advance of yesterday had caused one or two small failures, which obliged some operators to buy in "to protect themselves." This filling in being accomplished before the close of the session, the market weakened subsequently, especially as several lots which had been held for shipment were thrown upon the market after 12 o'clock, the holders whereof had despaired of being able to send it forward, except by rail. Of course, there was no buying for shipment under the circumstances, but the parties who own the grain now in store here freely take hold of the meagre current receipts. The speculative trading was not so largely in settlement as yesterday, when most of the outside deals were probably settled. Seller December opened at $1.08½, advanced to $1.09, receded to $1.08¼, advanced to $1.10, and declined to $1.08¾ at the close. Seller the month averaged ½@¾c below, and seller January ½@1c above, December, the highest sale being $1.10½. Seller January closed at $1.09. Seller last half of December closed at $1.10. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.18 bid; No. 2 do closed at $1.08⅝@1.08¾; No. 3 do at 97c, and rejected do at 85@85½c. Cash sales were reported of 8,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.09¾; 48,800 bu do at $1.09⅝; 19,800 bu do at $1.09¼; 22,800 bu do at $1.09; 8,200 bu No. 3 spring at 98c; 1,600 bu do at 97½c; 19,200 bu do at 97c; 1,200 bu rejected spring at 86c; 400 bu do at 85½c; 1,600 bu do at 85c. Total, 131,000 bu.

Corn was more active, and strong at an average advance of ⅝c per bu, under the influence of light receipts, and small stocks in store, added to reports of greater strength in New York. When all the vessels are loaded that have been chartered, we shall have but little more than 400,000 bu corn of all grades in store here, and that held by one man or combination, while the inspection has fallen off to only 69 cars this morning. Those facts made the short interest nervous, especially as all the current offerings were picked up out of their reach at prices with which they could not compete. Some operators think that the market for this month is effectually cornered, and that the squeeze experienced within two weeks will be a very sharp one, as they think there is yet a very long line of shorts out. Seller the month opened at 32½c, advanced to 33⅛c, and closed at 32⅞c. Seller December sold at 31⅞@32c, closing at 31⅞c. Seller January sold at 31¾@32½c, and seller May and June at 35c. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 33c, and rejected firm at 30c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 33⅝c; 75,800 bu do at 33½c; 39,000 bu do at 33¼c; 55,000 bu do at 33c; 10,000 bu do at 32⅞c; 25,000 bu do at 32¾c; 10,000 bu do at 32⅝c; 15,600 bu rejected at 30c. Total, 235,200 bu.

Oats were active, and averaged 1c higher under a good demand, both speculative and for the local feed trade, while receipts were light, and are expected to continue light for some days to come. Seller the month opened at 22½c, and advanced to 23c. Seller December sold at 23½@23⅝c, and seller January at 23¾@24½c, all closing at the outside. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 23⅜c. Rejected was in good demand at 20c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 23⅝c; 9,000 bu do at 23½c; 4,800 bu do at 23c; 4,000 bu do at 22½c; 600 bu rejected at 21½c; 3,000 bu do at 21c; 600 bu do at 20c. Total, 22,600 bu.

Rye was quiet, but advanced 1½c, the offerings not being equal to the demand; closing strong. Cash sales were restricted to 1,200 bu No. 2 at 55c; 400 bu do at 54½c; and 400 bu rejected at 50c. Total, 2,000 bu.

Barley was in active demand on No. 2, which advanced excitedly at one time 6c per bu over the highest price of yesterday, but closed easier. The demand was speculative, and born of small receipts on a market said to be largely oversold. No. 2 opened at 68c, advanced to 69½c, and closed at 68c. Seller the month sold at 66@68c, closing at 66c. No. 3 was irregular. Central and Northwestern receipts were dull at 51c, while Rock Island and Armour, Dole & Co.'s receipts sold at 54@55c, being wanted by parties who will probably *change* it into No. 2. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 2 at 69½c; 7,200 bu do at 69c; 400 bu do at 68½c; 2,400 bu do at 68c; 800 bu No. 3 at 55c; 1,600 bu do at 54c; 1,200 bu do at 53c; 2,400 bu do at 51½c; 2,000 bu do at 51½c; 5,600 bu do at 51c; 800 bu rejected at 42c; 8,000 bu do at 41c; 5,200 bu do 40c; 400 bu by sample at 80c; 400 bu do at 75c; 1,600 bu do at 69½c; 3,200 bu do at 69c; 400 bu do at 68½c; 1,600 bu do at 68c; 400 bu do at 67c. Total, 51,600 bu.

The following is the official report of the stocks of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	Nov. 16, '72.	Nov. 9, '72.	Nov. 18, '71.
WHEAT.			
No. 1 amber	....	....	1,395
No. 2 amber	....	....	997
No. 1 red	50	50	393
No. 2 red	1,507	1,587	5,753
No. 3 winter	1,790	1,790	7,633
No grade winter	....	....	698
No. 1 spring	33,514	45,890	2,688
No. 2 spring	419,869	464,288	8,074
No. 3 spring	132,603	152,973	26,094
No. 1 hard spring	39,555	40,105	....
No. 2 hard spring	27,801	24,587	847
Rejected spring	42,101	43,292	22,024
No grade spring	329	329	1,353
Total	698,519	774,811	764,949
CORN.			
White	2,551	2,541	397
Yellow	11,727	12,079	39,686
No. 1	198,960	169,625	46,070
No. 2	587,369	1,083,133	561,439
Rejected	17,641	7,594	183,145
No. 2 kiln dried	8,789	11,735	2,765
Rejected kiln dried	2,290	2,610	120
No grade	....	....	1,452
Total	829,207	1,289,337	835,124
OATS.			
No. 1	7,509	7,689	11,019
No. 2	556,094	723,072	281,050
Rejected	40,754	87,144	52,802
No grade	1,516	1,516	4,363
Total	515,873	814,421	349,844
RYE.			
No. 1	4,427	5,212	28,994
No. 2	123,742	132,528	207,115
Rejected	4,063	6,135	11,735
Total	132,232	143,875	277,844
BARLEY.			
No. 1	....	....	....
No. 2	111,507	143,336	309,303
No. 3	108,459	106,166	106,829
Rejected	86,353	89,042	10,025
No grade	415	1,344	....
Total	306,734	340,185	426,151

Total, 2,582,565 bu. These figures show a decrease during the past week of 76,292 bu wheat; 460,130 bu corn; 203,548 bu oats; 11,643 bu rye; 33,451 bu barley. Total decrease, 785,064 bu.

The figures of decrease are undoubtedly correct; but for the amounts in store we should subtract the deficiencies in wheat and corn noted a week ago. We shall then have 582,257 bu wheat and 720,567 bu corn.

Mr. Clary, the Registrar of Grain, appends to the above report the following significant document:

"In my report, however, I continue the account from my books of grain in store in the Munn & Scott Elevators. The present proprietors are to begin at once to weigh the grain in those houses, and I expect next week to report the correct amounts. Agreeably to my promise last week, to examine and report upon the cause of the discrepancies between my books and the 'estimate' of George Armour & Co. I have to state that my accounts are correct, based upon the 'measurement' in August last. The Inspectors engaged in that measurement inform me that they were grossly deceived at the time; that they have *positive proof* that many of the bins represented to be full were boarded over, near the top, and contained only a covering of grain."

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ended Nov. 12, 1872, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.
Liverpool	80	550	54,609	1,175,462	391,334
London	779	100	88,114	....	211,117
Glasgow	39	85	....	57,870	30,000
Bristol	50	550	5,146	143,110	20,000
Cardiff	....	150	7,600	73,213	84,718
Marseilles	....	....	288,308	60,011	....
Hamburg	....	....	805,046	161,000	....
Antwerp	....	....	1,655,095	11,267	....
Bremen	....	5	3,242	196,437	....
W. Indies	1,053	199	655,688	255,444	21,663
B. N. A. Col	510	250	....	1,781	....
B. Guiana	280	50	12,500	10,372	7,262
N. Grenada	5	28	147,400	5,627	....
Brazil	....	15	28,592	....	....
Venezuela	....	....	24,600	2,526	423
Arg. Republic	....	....	22,320	....	....
Total	2,716	1,977	5,841,156	2,234,071	477,668
Week Nov. 5	1,229	2,039	2,626,432	1,939,840	886,790
Week Oct. 29	2,451	2,222	4,060,744	1,748,426	280,873
Week Oct. 22	1,468	948	2,770,780	1,926,073	720,575
Week Oct. 15	3,879	1,616	3,172,334	1,353,878	1,790,657

And 156,936 lbs butter, 426 lbs stearine, 22,927 lbs grease.

And from Oct. 29 to Nov. 12, inclusive, for three years:

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.
Pork, brls	4,015	5,198	2,320
Beef, pkgs	4,016	6,323	6,843
Lard, lbs	6,467,651	5,142,053	1,578,488
Bacon, lbs	4,173,971	4,922,984	641,185
Butter, lbs	248,890	373,355	45,872
Cheese, lbs	1,633,306	1,749,739	2,569,329
Tallow, lbs	1,403,377	3,062,900	656,417

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and 1c lower. No. 2 spring sold at $1.07⅛@1.07¾ seller the month, and [illegible] seller [illegible]. Corn was very quiet and easier, at [illegible] the month, and 31⅞c seller December. Other grain, and provisions were neglected. Lake freights were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.

ALCOHOL—Was moderately active and quotable at $1.78@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—There was no visible improvement in the condition of this market. The offerings of common to medium corn are very large, but choice green hurl is scarce. We continue to quote: $45.00 per ton for common; $75.00 for fair; $80.00@100.00 for choice; and $110.00@120.00 for choice hurl.

BEANS—The inquiry is improving. The supply of common to medium varieties is quite large. We quote: Navies at $2.25@2.40; fair to medium, $1.50@2.00; common, $1.00@1.25.

BUTTER—The butter trade has been characterized by only fair activity since the date of our last weekly review, neither the local nor outside demands being at all urgent. Prices, however, have been held with considerable firmness, the moderate receipts inducing a feeling of confidence among holders. The stock of choice table butter continues small, and is barely sufficient to meet current requirements of the trade, but of other descriptions the supply is more than ample. Common and medium qualities are inquired for to some extent for shipment to New York, but the principal demand is for good to choice grades. Following are the quotations: Strictly choice dairy, 24@26c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—Prices of bagging have undergone no appreciable change during the past week. The demand, though still somewhat limited, is as active as is usual at this season of the year, and with no surplus stock on hand dealers seem firm in their views. The following quotations are furnished: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Lime, cement, stucco, &c., continue to meet with a fair inquiry, but the want of horse power embarrasses dealers to a considerable extent. Common brick was quiet and weak at $11.50@12.00 per m. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime (in brls) $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.50@14.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	11.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

CANNED GOODS—The past week has developed no new features of general interest in connection with the market for this line of goods. The demand exhibits a steady and satisfactory increase as the season advances, and prices generally are working firmer, though, aside from a slight advance in Yarmouth sugar-corn, no changes have been made since our last review. We now quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.20
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.55
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.00@2.50
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.10@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Hart	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@3.00
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.60
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.35@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

COOPERAGE—There was some inquiry among packers for pork barrels and lard tierces at present quotations, but they are generally well supplied. Flour barrels are in steady demand at 50@55c. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; lard tierces, $1.70@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set; flour hoop poles, $18.00@20.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $25.00@27.00 per m.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Continue to meet with a fair inquiry at former prices. We quote pears at $3.50@4.50; grapes, 20@30c per lb.

CHEESE—The cheese trade has been lacking in activity for some time past, and prices have been working easier in consequence, the quotations being freely shaded on anything like fair orders. Should the demand improve, any material decline may possibly be averted, but the present tendency is unmistakably downward. We repeat our list: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, 13@14½c; Western factory, 13@14½c.

COAL—The cold weather prevalent during the past week has greatly stimulated the demand for fuel, and prices have undergone a further advance, a majority of dealers now asking $11.00 for Erie, and $12.00 for Lackawanna. Only a few dealers are filling orders with any degree of promptitude, and consumers are complaining bitterly at the delay. Following are the prices current: Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lehigh, prepared, $12.00; Lackawanna, $11.00@12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.50; Cannel Coal, $9.50; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Fair activity characterized the trade in drugs and chemicals, and prices are uniformly firm. For horse medicines, the demand continues urgent from all parts of the country tributary to Chicago, and certain articles have advanced from 50 to 75 per cent. Among the articles mentioned below, an advance of 25c in gum opium was the only change noted since our last report. We quote:

Acid, citric, lb	$ 1.45	@	1.50
Acid, oxalic, lb	37	@	40
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	65	@	70
Ammonia, carb., lb	25	@	30
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	1.55
Beans, Torqua, lb	1.30	@	1.35
Borax, ref., lb	38	@	43
Blue-vitriol, lb	15	@	18
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz			4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.35	@	1.40
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.40	@	1.50
Glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb	35	@	40
Gum camphor, lb	48	@	50
Gum opium, lb	8.75	@	9.00
Gum shellac, lb	50	@	55
Glue, white, lb	45	@	50
Iodine, lb	11.50	@	12.50
Lye, conc., case	8.25	@	....
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.75	@	6.00
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	5.50	@	6.00
Oil, castor, gal	1.25	@	1.50
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	5.75	@	6.00
Potassa, chlor., lb	65	@	70
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85	@	....
Potassium, iod., lb	8.75	@	....
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00	@	....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.65	@	2.70
Red precip., lb	1.50	@	1.60
Root ipecac, powd., lb	2.00	@	2.25
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Sal epsom, lb	4½	@	6
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.10	@	1.15
Soap, castile, gen., lb	14	@	15
Sulphur, lb	5	@	9

EGGS—Were in ample supply and moderate request at 25@28c. Sales include 30 cases fresh at 28c; 40 cases at 27c; 1,500 dozen and 70 pkgs at 26c; 1,000 dozen at 25c; 20 pkgs pickled at 20c.

FEATHERS—Were moderately active at previous prices. We quote: Prime live geese at 65@67c from first hands; 72@75c jobbing price for assorted feathers; mixed at 25@50c, according to quality; chicken, 8@9c.

FISH—Fat mackerel, owing to their scarcity, have advanced 50c per ½ brl, and No. 1 whitefish have ruled firm for the same reason, but, with these exceptions, prices have been steady and uniform as previously quoted. The general market is more quiet than on the date of our last review, the abundance of cheap meats furnished by the packing houses, and the liberal supply of poultry and game, having materially lessened the local demand. We now quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1, trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Slightly increased activity is noticeable in the demand for dried fruits, both foreign and domestic, and the general market exhibits a firmer, healthier tone. Peaches have advanced a trifle, with which exception there has been no quotable change during the past week. We quote: prices ruled steady and firm. We repeat our list: Dates, 8@9c; figs, old, drums, 12@13c; do new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 10½@11c; do 1871, 8@9c; raisins, old, $2.35@2.40; raisins, new, $2.70@2.80; blackberries, new, 11½@12c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 19½@20½c; peaches, halves, 6½@6⅞c; do, mixed, 5½@6¼c; Zante currants, 1872, 9½@10c; do 1871, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6½c; do Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@9c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c.

FURS—A fair demand prevails for prime furs of all descriptions. The following may be regarded as a fair index of the prices paid for prime furs, varying according to condition and quality:

Otter	$2.00@7.00
Fisher	3.00@5.50
Marten	2.00@3.00
Wolverine	2.00@4.00
Mink	1.00@3.00
Beaver	50@1.25
Timber Wolf	2.00@3.00
Prairie Wolf	75@1.00
Cross Fox	1.00@2.50
Red Fox	1.00@1.50
[illegible]	30
[illegible]	[illegible]
Raccoon	1 @ 30
Muskrat, fall	10@ 12½
Opossum	8
Kitten	4@ 5

GAME—The receipts were quite liberal, and a fair local and shipping demand prevailed, former prices being fully sustained. Sales include 12 doz prairie chickens at $5.00; 8 doz do at $4.75@5.00; 25 doz mallard ducks at $3.50; 18 doz do at $3.25; 2 doz small ducks at $1.50; 20 doz quail at $2.25; 51 doz quail at $2.12½; 2 doz rabbits at $2.00; 5 doz venison hams at 20c.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice varieties of apples continue to meet with an excellent demand. Prices are ranging higher. Cranberries are in fair shipping request at $10.50@11.50 per brl. Grapes and quinces were in light supply, and moderate inquiry at previous prices. We note sales of 1 car apples at $3.20; 1 car do at $3.00, on track; 120 brls at $3.00@3.25; 150 brls do at $2.75; 100 brls (frosted) at $2.25; 40 brls cultivated cranberries at $10.50@11.00; 40 brls choice wild at $9.00; 20 cases Catawba grapes at $3.00@3.25; 10 cases do at $2.75.

GROCERIES—In this department of trade the week under review has been more quiet than its predecessor, the attendance of interior buyers being noticeably smaller. A fair order business has been done, however, and with the single exception of refined sugars, which have "eased up" a little, prices have ruled steady and firm. Coffees are more settled than at the close of last week, but are none the less firm, holders evincing no disposition to effect sales at any concession from former rates. Under a better supply and a less active demand, A, B, and C sugars were to-day dropped an ⅛c. Hard and raw grades remain firm and unchanged. We now quote:

BICARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23½@23⅞c; choice do, 22⅜@22⅝c; prime Rio, 21⅜@21⅝c; good do, 20⅞@22c; common do, 19⅜@19⅞c; Singapore, 23½@23⅞c; Costa Rica, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22⅞@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¾@9¼c; Rangoon, 7⅛@7⅜c; Carolina, 8⅛@8⅝c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14⅛@15c; crushed and powdered, 13⅞@14c; granulated, 13⅞@13⅞c; A, standard, 13@13⅛c; do No. 2, 12⅞@13c; B, 12⅞@12⅞c; extra C, 12⅜@12½c; C, No. 2, 12⅜@12½c; yellow C, 11⅞@11⅞c; choice brown, 11⅞@11⅞c; prime do, 11@11½c; fair do, 10⅞@10⅞c; choice molasses sugar, 11⅛@11½c; fair do, 9⅞@9⅞c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6⅛@6⅜c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6⅛@6⅜c; White Rose, 6⅛@6⅜c; brown Windsor, 4⅛@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6⅛@6⅜c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Has ruled dull and easy during the greater part of the week, but was firmer to-day, owing to light receipts, the prevalence in the country of the epizootic having, to a great extent, temporarily cut off the supply. But in the absence of anything like activity in the demand no decided advance was established, and we continue to quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; do loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; new prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Are moving on a somewhat more liberal scale, but the increased demand has not yet resulted in any appreciable advance. Buyers are still moving very cautiously, and purchases are mostly for immediate consumption. The stocks on hand are large, and there are free sellers at the annexed quotations: Green butchers', 7½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10@10½c; do light, 10½@11c; part cured, 8½@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were moderately active on both local and shipping account. The receipts are about equal to the demand. We quote: Prime Western at 25@32c; common to medium, 15@22c; Eastern, 28@35c; Bavarian, 35c.

HONEY—Was in moderate request. The offerings of choice grades are light. Strained and dark comb plenty and quiet. We quote Eastern prime at 35@37c; white comb, 25@30c; dark, at 20@23c; strained, at 18@20c.

IRON AND STEEL—Continue to meet with a fair inquiry. Prices are steady at the reduction noted yesterday. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c	
Bar iron	5 3-10@ 5 4-10	rates
Heavy band	5 3-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Light band	5 3-10@ 5 7-10	rates
Hoop	5 3-10@ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 3-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Round and square	5 3-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 3-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	22	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21	
Sheet iron	7⅛ @	rates
Norway nail rods	9 @ 9½	rates
German plow steel	11 @12½	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @13¾	rates
Spring and plow steel	11 @12	rates

LEATHER—This market is still unsettled, and bids fair to remain so for some little time yet. The Boston fire caused a general advance in domestic stock, but to just what extent has not yet been determined, and for the present we omit quotations. The demand has increased very materially within the past few days, having been stimulated, no doubt, by the prospective upward movement of prices.

LEMONS—Continue in moderate demand. Prices are unchanged. Oranges are in fair request, with ample offerings. We quote: French, $7.50@8.00; Malagas, $7.00@7.50; oranges, $10.00@12.00 per brl.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A fair amount of trading transpired, former quotations being fully sustained. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 43c; small, 44c; bar, 45c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 11⅞c less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were moderately active and unchanged. We continue to quote: 10d per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, 6.37½@6.50; 6d do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do, $6.87½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75; do 3d, fine, $8.87½@9.00; 2d do, $9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.50@8.62½. 12½ off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—The near approach of winter has lessened the demand for these goods. Prices for ropes, tar, pitch, &c., rule steady, as follows:

Manilla rope, per lb	$ 18	@	19
Sisal rope, per lb	16	@	17
Hemp sash cord, per lb	20	@	23
Marline, per lb	20	@	23
Tarred rope, per lb	17	@	19
Oakum, per bale	5.00	@	6.25
Pitch, per brl	6.00	@	7.00
Tar, per brl	6.00	@	6.50

OILS—The condition of this market has not changed in any essential particular. Business is only fair, and prices are comparatively steady at the following range: Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70@72c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Continue in light request only, and the quotations given below are only indifferently sustained:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

PIG IRON—The pig iron trade continues quiet, with but slight change in values. The following prices are current:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	@ 67.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	@ 65.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	@ 63.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	@ 62.00
No. 1 Lake Superior	@ 60.00
No. 2 Lake Superior	@ 59.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	@ 62.00
No. 1 Missouri charcoal	@ 60.00
No. 1 Chicago stone coal	@ 59.00

PAPER STOCK—Remains quiet and steady at the prices given below:

Country mixed rags, per lb	3½@3⅞
Cotton rags, per lb	3⅞@4⅛
Woollen rags, per lb	1½@2
Soft woollen rags, per lb	7 @8
Rope and bagging, per lb	3⅛@4
Cable rope, per lb	4 @5
Printed paper and books, per lb	4 @5
Common paper, per lb	1 @1½

POTATOES—Very few car lots are offered, the danger of freezing having prevented shipments. Potatoes sell from store at 55@75c; peachblows at 50@60c in car lots. The market is quite firm at present quotations. We note sale of 1 car peachblows at 60c.

SWEET POTATOES—The receipts have fallen off, and prices are ranging higher. Sales include 50 brls Southern Illinois at $4.00; 15 brls do at $3.70; 20 brls $3.75.

POULTRY—The season for live poultry is over, and dealers find it difficult to dispose of their stocks at reduced prices. The supply of dressed poultry is very liberal, and sales are slow. We note sales of 200 lbs turkeys (dry picked) at 12c; 400 lbs do at 14c; 1,200 lbs do at 12@12½c; 2,100 lbs do at 10@12c; 10 doz choice dressed chickens at $3.50; 20 doz do at $3.25; 25 doz do at $2.50@2.75; 2 coops turkeys at 8@9c.

SALT—Was without important change. The market ruled firm at the following range: Onondaga, fine, $2.25; ordinary, coarse, $2.25; Saginaw, fine, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy, without bag, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $3.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Met with a fair inquiry at the following range of prices:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	[illegible]
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	[illegible]
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	[illegible]
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	[illegible]

DOORS—TWO PANEL. [illegible]

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.05
1 3-16	10x12	2.05

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¼ [illegible]
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 [illegible]
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 [illegible]
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 [illegible]
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 [illegible]
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 [illegible]
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 [illegible]

SEEDS—This market continues quiet; offerings of seeds are light. Timothy [illegible] bid for prime, with none offering. Clover [illegible] $5.10 for prime; mammoth quotable at [illegible] was higher, $1.60 being paid for prime crushing. [illegible] were reported of 21 sks good timothy at [illegible] do at $2.75; 11 sks do at $2.70; 132 sks prime [illegible] $5.10; 60 sks do fair at $4.90; 8 bags [illegible] $5.65; 147 sks prime flax at $1.60.

TEAS—Black teas have been less firm, and [illegible] or three brands a slight decline is noted. Japan teas remain steady as previously noted. The demand continues steadily fair. We quote: Hyson, common to fair, 80@85c; good, choice to extra, $1.00@1.20; superior to [illegible] hyson 75c@1.00; common imperial [illegible] choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, [illegible] choice $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.3[illegible]; Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, [illegible] natural leaf Japan, 65@85; common to [illegible] @50; good 60@70; choice to extra, 80@1.00 [illegible].

TOBACCO—This staple is firm and [illegible] prices given below:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; [illegible] 70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, [illegible]; mou stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright [illegible]; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Remains firm at the advance of last week. We quote: Beech, $13.00; maple [illegible]; hickory, $14.50@15.00; slabs, $8.00 [illegible].

WOOL—There was no decided change in the condition of this market. A few sales have been made [illegible] prices are not yet established. Stocks here are light, and wool is held higher than present [illegible] which may be regarded as a fair criterion of [illegible] made by buyers. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra [illegible]
Tub, washed dingy [illegible]
Fleece, washed, XX, light [illegible]
Fleece, washed, X, light [illegible]
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy [illegible]
Fleece, washed, X dingy [illegible]
Fleece, washed, medium light [illegible]
Fleece, washed, medium dingy [illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition [illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy [illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium [illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy [illegible]
Super, pulled (nominal) [illegible]
Extra, pulled (nominal) [illegible]

Buck fleece, ⅓ off washed.

Black and burry wools, 5@10c less.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Are active at present rates:

Chicago to	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston and New England	.70	[illegible]
New York	.65	[illegible]
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del	.60	[illegible]
Washington, D. C	.58	[illegible]
Alexandria, Va	.58	[illegible]
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheeling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk, Va	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilmington, N. C	.85	[illegible]
Charleston, S. C	.85	[illegible]
Savannah, Ga	.85	[illegible]
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, [illegible]

Vessels were in good demand, and [illegible] vanced 50c, as follows:

Manistee [illegible]
Muskegon [illegible]
Menominee [illegible]
Pentwater [illegible]
Ludington [illegible]
Oconto [illegible]
Green Bay [illegible]
Grand River [illegible]
Whitehall [illegible]

The receipts and shipments for the [illegible] hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning [illegible] as follows:

	Receipts.	[illegible]
Lumber, m	7,930	[illegible]
Shingles, m	746	[illegible]
Lath, m	763	[illegible]

AT THE YARDS—A fair business was [illegible] the yards to-day. Buyers were in moderate attendance, for toward the close, the [illegible] very active. Prices remained firm, [illegible] as follows:

First and second clear [illegible]
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch [illegible]
Third clear, 1 inch [illegible]
Third clear, thick [illegible]
First and second clear flooring, together, rough [illegible]
First and second clear siding, together [illegible]
Common siding [illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, second [illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, first [illegible]
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward [illegible]
A stock boards [illegible]
B stock boards [illegible]
Common boards [illegible]
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under [illegible]
Fencing [illegible]
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet [illegible]
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet [illegible]
Shingles—sawed A, per m [illegible]
Pickets, square [illegible]
Pickets, flat [illegible]
Cedar posts, split [illegible]
Cedar posts, round [illegible]
Lath [illegible]
No. 1 sawed [illegible]
A or Star [illegible]

Three dollars per car to be added when [illegible] which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches [illegible] ness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.—Trade at the hardwood [illegible] mained dull to-day, and prices were [illegible] as follows:

Oak (dry) [illegible]
Black walnut [illegible]
Maple [illegible]
Ash (dry) [illegible]
Butternut [illegible]
Counter tops (select) [illegible]
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched [illegible]
Axles [illegible]
Wagon poles (each) [illegible]
Hickory [illegible]

WHITEWOOD—Was in good demand to-[illegible] prices closed a trifle higher, as follows:

Box boards [illegible]
Common [illegible]
Clear [illegible]
Culls [illegible]

LUMBER AFLOAT—The receipts [illegible] small to-day, and but little business was [illegible] the wholesale lumber market. A large [illegible] of lumber vessels have stripped [illegible] into winter quarters, and hereafter the [illegible] will continue to be very small, till they [illegible] together, the last of this or middle of next [illegible] A shingles were sold at $3.10, but choice [illegible] brought $3.25. Joists and scantling [illegible] firm at $11.00 and $11.50. The supply of [illegible] mill run lumber was not very large, and [illegible] remained firm. Common boards and [illegible] were in active demand, and a trifle higher, [illegible] and pickets had liberal sales, and remained [illegible] at published prices:

Joist and scantling [illegible]
Common strips and boards [illegible]
Fair and choice lumber [illegible]
Shingles [illegible]
Lath [illegible]
Pickets [illegible]

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1872.—[illegible] this week, but the market is dull and [illegible] horse epidemic now prevails extensively [illegible] try, and there has been difficulty in getting [illegible] market, and especially so as the weather [illegible] very wet during a portion of the [illegible] farmers do not care to take out their [illegible] horses. We notice ox-teams employed [illegible] cheese to market this week, which is very [illegible] this section.

The whole delivery of farm dairies, including [illegible] shipped by canal, amounts to 850 boxes, [illegible] have ranged between 13½@14c, the latter [illegible] for a few extra lots only.

The sales of factory reached nearly 4,000 boxes [illegible] probably included nearly everything that was [illegible]

We give quotations of some of the leading [illegible] tions: Old Fairfield, 14½c; Herkimer County [illegible] 14c; Estonville, 14½c; Fairfield Association [illegible] Herkimer County Union, 14c; Little Falls [illegible] Middleville, 14c; St. Johnsville, 14c.

Considerable butter is now coming forward [illegible] sales this week have been at 30c, 31c, and 32c [illegible] ter figure only for something very fancy.

At Utica the market was also very dull, [illegible] 8,000 boxes offered only about 1,500 sold, [illegible] buyers being below those of holders. Prices [illegible] from 13½c to 14c.

Dairymen are generally hopeful of an advance [illegible] prices, but dealers think differently. There [illegible] uneasiness manifested to get cheese forward [illegible] the canal closes, in order to secure the [illegible] freights. This may influence the market to [illegible] extent.

1 3-16..........2x 8 by 6x 8...
1 3-8...........2x 8 by 6x 8...
1 3-8...........2x 8 by 6x 8...
1 3-16..........2x10 by 6x10...
DOOR—TWO PANELS.

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x1...
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x1...
1 3-16	10x12	2.05		

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¾ by 4x...
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x...
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x...
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x...
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x...
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x...
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x...

SEEDS—This market continues quiet... ings of seeds are light. Timothy was quiet... bid for prime, with none offering. Clover was... $5.10 for prime; mammoth quotable at $... was higher, $1.60 being paid for prime crude... were reported of 21 sks good timothy at $2.8... do at $2.75; 11 sks do at $2.70; 122 sks prime... $5.10; 60 sks do fair at $4.90; 8 bags mam... $5.63; 147 sks prime flax at $1.60.

TEAS—Black teas have been less firm, and... or three brands a slight decline is noted... teas remain steady as previously... The demand continues steadily fair. We... Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good,... choice to extra, $1.00@1.20; superfine to... hyson 75c@1.00; common imperial, 60@75c;... choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder,... choice $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to... Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 60@80c;... natural leaf Japan, 55@65; common to fine O... @50; good 60@70; choice to extra, 90@$1.00,...

TOBACCO—This staple is firm and steady... prices given below:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choi... 70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@... mon stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright,... black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Remains firm at the advance... week. We quote: Beech, $13.00; maple,... hickory, $14.50@15.00; slabs, $8.00—delivered.

WOOL—There was no decided change in the... tion of this market. A few sales have been... prices are not yet established. Stocks here... light, and wool is held higher than present q... which may be regarded as a fair criterion of... made by buyers. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra...
Tub, washed dingy...
Fleece, washed, XX, light...
Fleece, washed, X, light...
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy...
Fleece, washed, X dingy...
Fleece, washed, medium light...
Fleece, washed, medium dingy...
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition...
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy...
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium...
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy...
Super, pulled (nominal)...
Extra, pulled (nominal)...
Buck fleece, ⅓ off washed.
Black and burry wools, 5@10c less.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Are active and fi... present rates:

Chicago to	4th class 100 lbs.—per	Flour per brl. Pork...	Grain...
Boston and New England	$.70	$1.40	
New York	.65	1.30	
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	
Wilmington, Del.	.60	1.20	
Washington, D. C.	.60	1.20	
Alexandria, Va.	.68	1.36	
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.78	1.56	
Wheeling	.40	.80	45
Cleveland	.45	.90	45
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	.27½	.55	27½
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.40	.80	
Norfolk, Va.	.44	.88	44
Wilmington, N. C.	.69	1.38	
Charleston, S. C.	.85	1.50	
Savannah, Ga.	.85	1.50	
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54	

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov...

Vessels were in good demand, and rates... vanced 50c, as follows:

Manistee...
Muskegon...
Menominee...
Pentwater...
Ludington...
Oconto...
Green Bay...
Grand River...
Whitehall...

The receipts and shipments for the la... hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning... as follows:

	Receipts.	Ship...
Lumber, m.	7,050	
Shingles, m.	746	
Lath, m.	763	

AT THE YARDS—A fair business was do... the yards to-day. Buyers were in moderate... tendance, for toward the close, the market... very active. Prices remained firm, and... as follows:

First and second clear... $48.00...
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch...
Third clear, 1 inch...
Third clear, thick...
First and second clear flooring, together, rough...
First and second clear siding, together...
Common siding...
Common flooring, dressed, second...
Common flooring, dressed, first...
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward...
A stock boards...
B stock boards...
Common boards...
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under...
Fencing...
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet...
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet...
Shingles—sawed A, ℔ m...
Pickets, square...
Pickets, flat...
Cedar posts, split...
Cedar posts, round...
Lath...
No. 1 sawed... $1.50...
A or Star...

Three dollars per car to be added when transf... which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in... ness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.—Trade at the hardwood yard... mained dull to-day, and prices were unchan... as follows:

Oak (dry)... $25.00...
Black walnut...
Maple...
Ash (dry)...
Butternut...
Counter tops (select)...
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched...
Axles...
Wagon poles (each)...
Hickory...

WHITEWOOD—Was in good demand to-day... prices closed a trifle higher, as follows:

Box boards... $33.00...
Common...
Clear...
Culls...

LUMBER AFLOAT—The receipts were... small to-day, and but little business was done... the wholesale lumber market. A large num... of lumber vessels have stripped and p... into winter quarters, and hereafter the rece... will continue to be very small, till they cease... together, the last of this or middle of next mo... A shingles were sold at $3.10, but choice b... brought $3.25. Joists and scantling rema... firm at $11.00 and $11.50. The supply of ch... mill run lumber was not very large, and pr... remained firm. Common boards and stri... were in active demand, and a trifle higher. L... and pickets had liberal sales, and remained... at published prices:

Joist and scantling... $10.50...
Common strips and boards... 12.00...
Fair and choice lumber... 14.50...
Shingles... 3.10...
Lath...
Pickets... 1.50...

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1872.—Prices are... this week, but the market is dull and inactive... horse epidemic now prevails extensively in the co... try, and there has been difficulty in getting chees... market, and especially so as the weather has... very wet during a portion of the week, an... farmers do not care to take out their a... horses. We notice ox-teams employed for haul... cheese to market this week, which is very unusual... this section.

The whole delivery of farm dairies, including... shipped by canal, amounts to 800 boxes, and pr... have ranged between 13½@14c, the latter being... for a few extra lots only.

The sales of factory reached nearly 4,000 boxes... probably included nearly everything that was off... We give quotations of some of the leading... ries: Old Fairfield, 14½c; Herkimer County C... 14c; Eatonville, 14½c; Fairfield Association, 14... Herkimer County Union, 14c; Little Falls Central... Middleville, 14c; St. Johnsville, 14c.

Considerable butter is now coming forward, and... sales this week have been at 30c, 31c, and 32c... ter figure only for something very fancy.

At Utica the market was also very dull, and of... 10,000 boxes offered only about 1,600 sold, the v... buyers being below those of holders. Prices... from 13½c to 14c.

Dairymen are generally hopeful of an advance... prices, but dealers think differently. There is... uneasiness manifested to get cheese forward... the canal closes, in order to secure the benefit of... freights. This may influence the market to... extent.

...OARD OF HEALTH.

...ek the Healthiest in Four Months.

...ch on Small-Pox and the Horse Distemper.

...d of Health held its regular weekly... City Hall Building yesterday after... Board was present with the excep... Heard. Dr. Johnson was chosen... Chairman.

...nation of the Steward of the Small... ...al was received and accepted.

...rman of the Committee on Sanitary... ...rted that in the matter of appointing ...policeman for the Eleventh Ward, the ...had assigned the duty to J. S. Duff.

MORTALITY REPORT.

...owing is an abstract from the report of ...y Superintendent, Dr. Rauch: The ...for the week ending Nov. 16 was 147, ...number 12 were by consumption, ...ariolous, 11 by typhoid fever, 17 by ...

For the last two weeks there has ...decrease in mortality, the number ...this week being less than for any ...riod for the last four months.

...remarkable feature is the decrease ...fever, the number of deaths being ...or any week in five months. There ...three deaths from accidental causes ...last two weeks, a less number than ...red for the same time since the fire, ...oubt, is owing to the horse distemper ...rtially suspended labor, traffic, and ...munication.

INFANTILE LIFE.

...s during this than last week, while ...of decedents from 20 to 50 years of ...creased, and a decrease of those over

...mortality shows an increase in the ...eventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and ...th, and a decrease in the Third, Ninth, ...leventh, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, and ...th Wards.

...hest death rate occurred in the Fur... ...d the lowest in the Tenth Ward.

...an daily temperature was 36 degrees, ...es less than last week, with a marked ...s of southwesterly winds.

SMALL-POX.

...ave been 17 deaths by small-pox dur... ...eek, and cases have been reported on ...lsted, Jefferson, Erie, Polk, Walnut, ...outh Union, Taylor, Carpenter, Fis... ...bee, and South Desplaines streets. The ...n the number of infected houses is great, ...present indications, the number will ...s the coming week. At no time have ...d the importance of the regulations of ...d in preventing the spread of the smal... ...r the last three weeks.

THE HORSE DISEASE

...lly disappearing. Fully three-fourths ...valescent, and in a condition to be ...ith care. Here and there horses are ...h the dropsy; the majority of these ...n cases where they had not been well ...d of or worked too soon. The number ...is daily diminishing. During the past ...o post-mortem examinations have ...ade by Dr. Mannheimer, with ...ing result: In both cases it was found ...direct cause of death was lobular ...s, and the lungs were greatly inflamed ...ified. The kidneys were of a dark-red ...much enlarged.

THE DISTILLERIES.

...Williams, Sanitary Inspector, reported ...Superintendents of distilleries were ...ery effort to keep their premises tidy...

THE HEALTH OFFICERS.

...Read, reported that 46 notices were ...d 128 nuisances were abated. He ...there is no material change in the ...of the slaughter-houses, except that ...has been allowed to accumulate at most ...ecause there were no means for hauling ...but it is now being rapidly removed. ...al of dead animals has been gone on ...ittle interruption, although in the re... ...s of the city there has been much un... ...delay.

...ansacting some business of minor im... ...the Board then adjourned.

...CAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.

...ipts of live stock during the week up ...ning, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
...	1,920	7,597	487
...	3,843	16,257	1,467
...	5,763	23,854	1,954
...last week	4,988	21,343	3,444

...ents were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
...	1,038	8,192	

...E—Measured by the volume of busi... ...acted, the cattle market was active, ...ing nearly 2,000 head, but there was ...animation in trade after all, and the ...feeling was sensibly easier than on ...r. Advices from the East were rather ...ble than otherwise, and this fact, taken ...tion with the large receipts, had a ...to make buyers more cautious. Then, ...uality of the stock offered was poor, ...ted to the wants of shippers, the ...tion consisting of half-fattened na... ...thin Texas, and, all things considered, ...of the market was by ...satisfactory either to buyers ...s. The arrivals embraced no ...s, and, with perhaps a half-dozen ex... ...no sales were effected at over $5.25. A ...r two found buyers at $5.50, and for ...good smooth well fatted steers, aver... ...00 lbs, $5.62½ was obtained, but the ...e day's business was transacted at the ...of $2.50@4.75. Texans sold relative... ...than natives, most of this class of stock ...osed of. An extra drove was sold by ...Co. at $5.25, but the ruling prices ...@3.90 for through droves, and $3.25 ...good to choice northern summered. ...was inquired for to a fair extent at ...35. The market closed dull and weak, ...y common natives left in the pens

QUOTATIONS.

...raded steers averaging 1,400 lbs... $6.40@6.60
...wards...
...eves—Fine, ... well formed 3 years ...old steers, ... averaging 1,200 ...lbs... 5.80@6.25
...eves—Well-fattened, finely-formed ...averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs... 5.40@5.60
...Grades—Steers in fair flesh, aver... ...100 to 1,250 lbs... 4.75@5.25
...Stock—Common to medium ...and good to extra cows, for city ...averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs... 3.50@4.75
...s—Common cattle, in decent ...veraging 700 to 1,050 lbs... 3.00@4.25
...light and thin cows, heifers, ...and scallawag steers... 2.50@3.00
...s—Through droves... 2.25@3.00
...s—Northern summered... 3.25@3.75
...s—Corn-fed... 4.00@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

	Av.	Price.
...steers	1,123	$5.00
...	1,190	5.00
...	1,150	4.25
...	1,050	4.25
...	1,009	3.25
...	886	3.50
...	1,079	3.75
...	1,105	3.75
...	962	3.62½
...	1,407	5.50
...	1,057	4.40
...	1,118	4.25
...	1,317	4.85
...	1,069	4.40
...	1,190	4.00
...	1,039	4.25
...	962	4.10
...	808	3.30
...	1,238	2.25
...	1,158	5.25
...	1,271	4.50
...	1,750	2.50
...	822	2.25
...	1,004	3.25
...	931	4.00
...	1,328	5.30
...	1,379	5.25
...	1,349	4.50
...	1,159	5.18
...	1,209	5.62½
...	1,000	3.50
...	1,001	2.97½
...	966	3.25
...	1,408	4.40
...	1,167	4.25
...	965	2.25
...	871	3.75
...	986	3.50
...	1,011	3.65
...	859	3.50
...	1,037	3.75
...	986	3.60

...S—The market for hogs was without very ...change. The large receipts had a weak... ...tendency, and, in some instances, sales ...made at a slight reduction from the clos... ...of last week, but the bulk of the ...were at substantially former rates, or ...3.90 for common; at $4.05@4.10 for ...good, and at $4.15@4.20 for prime to ...It was rumored that a combination had ...formed among the packers, by which they ...agreed not to pay over $4.00 for

hogs. Whether this is the case or not, is of little importance. There are "rings" and rumors of rings during every packing season, but the oldest operator will scarcely be able to call to mind the time when prices were (more than temporarily at least) unfavorably influenced thereby. When the supply largely exceeds or falls short of the demand prices will decline or advance, as the case may be, any combination of one class of buyers to the contrary, notwithstanding. The market closed quiet and steady at $3.95@4.20 for common coarse heavy to choice even light lots. We append the following

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
93	333	$4.05	56	220	$4.05	47	328	$4.00
51	283	4.00	47	291	4.05	117	206	4.00
44	289	4.00	106	287	4.10	51	211	4.15
134	300	4.00	53	273	4.00	103	306	4.10
53	285	4.00	55	263	4.10	71	330	4.10
33	290	4.00	54	267	4.15	48	295	4.10
27	224	4.10	59	288	4.00	48	232	4.05
55	280	4.00	50	239	4.10	50	308	4.05
75	268	4.15	56	280	4.00	48	317	4.05
56	200	4.12½	54	316	4.00	44	383	4.10
65	249	4.15	51	279	4.00	118	323	4.05
46	271	4.10	48	316	4.00	46	306	4.15
51	216	4.10	58	243	4.05	35	238	4.00
49	270	4.00	62	245	4.10	31	230	4.10
60	303	4.00	25	320	4.00	65	219	4.10
51	243	4.10	29	211	4.15	28	320	4.00
51	321	4.00	166	280	4.00	56	279	4.00
100	315	4.05	147	307	4.00	46	363	4.00
53	291	4.05	43	385	4.00	35	345	4.00
48	339	4.05	51	267	4.00	50	288	4.00
46	309	4.05	48	302	4.00			

SHEEP—There was only a light demand for sheep, and, notwithstanding the moderate receipts, the market was lacking in strength. Shippers and butchers were operating, but they took hold sparingly, and sales were slow at $3.00@3.50 for common, at $3.75@4.00 for medium, and at $4.25@5.00 for good to choice. The market closed easy.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.

The dry goods market for the week under review has been characterized by only a fair degree of activity, though the volume of business will compare favorably with former years at this season. The embargo which, during last week and the preceding one, was laid upon transportation by the horse epidemic, has at last been removed, and trade is rapidly working back into its old channels. The attendance of interior buyers has, within the past two or three days, exhibited a noticeable increase. Orders by mail are also more numerous, and our jobbers are anticipating an active demand during the ensuing week. In prices there have been few important changes, though the market is stronger both for cotton and woollen fabrics, and in the latter the tendency is unmistakably upward. The loss of woollens by the Boston fire was great, and the effect upon prices in the Eastern market is already visible in an advance of 7½@10 per cent. The carpet trade has improved some as compared with the preceding two or three weeks, and prices are sensibly firmer. The increased firmness of prices, however, is more the result of the large amount of carpetings destroyed by the fire, than of any increase in the demand. Following are the quotations:

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	13½c	Great Falls E, 4-4	13½c
Atlantic H, 4-4	13	Cabot A, 4-4	13
Atlantic D, 4-4	12½	Cabot W, 4-4	12
Atlantic P, 4-4	12	Lawrence, L I, 4-4	12
Indian Head, 4-4	13½	Agawam F, 4-4	11
Indian Head, 3-4	12	New Hartford A, 4-4	11½
Stark A, 4-4	13½	Swift River	10½
Nashville, 36 in	13	Arlington B	10½
Nashville, 30 in	11½	Utica C	10

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in	15 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	14½c
Nashua R, 36-in	14½	Continental C	14
Nashua O, 33-in	13½	Lawrence D	13
Pepperell E, 40-in	14½	Newmarket A	12½
Pepperell R, 36-in	13½	Massachusetts B B	12½
Pepperell O, 33-in	12½	Massachusetts E	11½
Pepperell N, 30-in	11½	Portsmouth P	9

PRINTS.

Merrimac W. Pink	13½c	Garner Fancy	11½c
Merrimac D. Fancy	11½	Amoskeag Fancy	10
Cocheco Fancy	11½	Mourning	11 to 11½
Dunnell Fancy	11½	Shirting	10½ to 11½
Richmond Fancy	11½	Hallory Pink	12½
American Fancy	11½	Hallory Purple	11½
Sprague Fancy	11½	Manchester	11½
Gloucester	11½	Yamsutta Fancy	8

GINGHAMS.

Renfrew	14 c	Amoskeag	14 c
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	14
Bates	14	Hartford	12½

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag satteens	16 c	Rockport	13½c
Pequot satteens	15	Columbian	13½
Laconia	13½	Indian Orchard	12½

CAMBRICS.

Garner Flat	8½c	Slater's Paper	10 c
Washington	8½	Manville Paper	10

High Colors, one cent extra.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric	22 c	Androscoggin, L	16 c
Lyman, do	21½	Blackstone, AA	14½
New York Mills	19	Cabot	13
Wamsutta	18	Western Product	13½
Langdon, GB	19	Harris	13½
Fruit of the Loom	16	Gold Medal	13½
Lonsdale	15½	Social, L	12½
Hill	15	Green, G	11½
Auburn, A	18		

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 4-4	33 c	Methuen, AA	24 c
Minnehaha, 7-8	28	Willow Brook, No. 1	23
Amoskeag, ACA	29	Portland, AAA	23
Amoskeag, A	23	York, 32-inch	25
Amoskeag, B	20	York, 30-inch	21
Amoskeag, C	18	Pacific	15
Amoskeag, D	16	Swift River	12½

DENIMS.

York Blue	25	Warren, AXA	22 c
Amoskeag	25	Warren, BB	20
Columbian	23	Warren, CC	17
Otis, AXA	22	Workingman's	17½
Otis, BB	20	Haymaker	13½
Otis, CC	17	Boston	12½

STRIPES.

Minnehaha, 6-3	21½c	Whittenton, A	17½c
Amoskeag, 6-3	18	Whittenton, C	13½
Amoskeag, 3-3	17	American, 6-3	13½
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-3	12½

CARPET WARP.

Standard white	38 c	Continental	32½c
Rockford, GGG	36	Bee Hive, colored	37½
Yankee	34		

CARPETINGS.

Tapestry Brussels.

Bright's	$1.25	Higgins	$1.30
Crossleys	1.45	Roxbury	1.35

Three-Ply.

Hartford, extra	$1.62½	Lowell	$1.60
Hartford, Imp'l	1.60	Smiths & Sanfords	1.50

Ingrains.

Smith's tapestry	$1.40	Lowell extra	$1.35
Hartford extra	1.35	Lowell superfine	1.20
Hartford med	1.20	Common wool	70@80c
Belgrade	90	Union	50@60

Hemp.

Common plain...22½@27½c | Twilled and ex. pl'n...35c

Matting.

English cocoa, best	85 c	China matting 4-4	50 c
American, common	55	China matting 5-4	35
American, best	75	China matting 6-4	49
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	.35	Red and wh. ch'k 6-4	.45
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	.40		

TERMS:

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 3 per cent off 20 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent. off 60, 5 per cent. off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.............Nov. 19.

Schr E. P. Blake, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, Green Bay, 150 m lumber, 300 m shingles.
Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, 200 brls flour, 186 bu wheat, 25 pkgs fish.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, 50 brls flour, 4 boxes fish, and sundries.
Prop A. L. Craig, Bay City, 4,658 brls salt.
Schr Lewis Day, Menominee, 350 m lumber.
Scow D. G. Wright, White Lake, 85 m lumber, 118 m lath.
Bark Mary Merritt, Byng Inlet, 287,508 feet lumber.
Brig Pilgrim, Pensaukee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Tempest, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr M. J. Wilcox, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Schr Raleigh, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Meridian, Masonville, 165 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Scow Orion, White Lake, 1,500 ties.
Scow Minnie Corlett, Pentwater, 50 cds slabs, 45 spars.
Schr J. C. Harrison, Buffalo, 830 tons coal.
Schr Hamlet, Muskegon, 480 m lumber, 29 m lath.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber, 300 m shingles, 40 boxes fish.
Prop Brooklyn, Ogdensburgh, 600 brls salt, and sundries.
Bark Cecelia, Pensaukee, 170 m lumber.
Schr Gem, White River, 70 m lumber.
Schr Pilgrim, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 143 m lumber.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 130 m lumber.
Scow John Bean, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Scow South Side, White Lake, 125 m lumber.

CLEARED.............Nov. 19.

Prop Badger State, Buffalo, 15,000 bu wheat.
Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop City of Boston, Ogdensburgh, 10,398 bu corn, 60 brls pork, 417 brls flour.
Prop City of Boston, Cheboygan, 298 bu oats.
Schr East, Goderich, 20,029 bu oats, 2,121 bu corn.
Schr Republic, Oswego, 30,622 bu wheat.
Schr ..., Oswego, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr D. R. Dobbins, Buffalo, 32,600 bu barley.
Schr H. P. Baldwin, Buffalo, 30,000 bu wheat.
Schr New Dominion, Port Colborne, 14,512 bu corn.
Prop Canada, Montreal, 14,750 bu wheat, 5 brls flour.
Prop Canada, Prescott, 500 brls pork.
Prop Ira Chaffee, South Haven, 1,000 green hides, 100 brls salt.
Prop Brooklyn, Ogdensburgh, 2,000 bu wheat, 73 bdls green hides, and sundries.
Prop Scotia, St. Catherines, 16,200 bu wheat.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

TUESDAY, Nov. 19.—Quotable at 12c for wheat and 11c for corn to Buffalo. The engagements reported were: To Goderich—Schr David A. Wells, corn at 9c. To Buffalo—Barks Chandler J. Wells and John G. Masten, corn on p. t.; schr Sam Flint and bark Northwest, corn at 11c. To Oswego—Schr Fitzhugh, corn at 16½c. Total capacity equal to 174,000 bu corn.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 18.—Grain freights are firm-er, and rates have advanced slightly, owing to a moderate supply of vessels, while the demand is fairly active. Charters—Prop Mayflower, wheat to Buffalo at 12c; prop Alaska, wheat to Erie at New York through rate; schrs Trinidad and Lillie Parsons, wheat to Oswego at 17½c.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—Schrs D. G. Fort, F. C. King, G. G. Cooper, and Libbie Nau, are chartered for coal to Chicago, at $1.50; schr Montmorency, coal to Detroit, at $1.25.

PORT ITEMS.

—Wind from the southwest; snowing.

—Sailor's wages are quoted at $3 per diem.

—A heavy sea was raging outside night before last, and several schooners were sighted just before dark, but have not arrived yet; it is feared they have gone ashore.

—A serious jam took place on the river, near Madison street bridge, Monday. Several boats were fast aground there yesterday morning. A lot of *debris* and rubbish from the burnt elevator near there has gathered in the river, and it is with difficulty that vessels can get through.

—The steamer Muskegon has arrived with a miscellaneous cargo, and is now discharging. She experienced heavy weather outside Monday night.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE ITEMS.

The propeller Favorite narrowly escaped foundering off Milwaukee last week.

—During the gale at Duluth the small steamer Kasota was driven ashore.

—Charles Duval, a wheelsman on the barge Dubuque, was drowned in Detroit River last Friday.

—Three thousand bushels of wheat were thrown overboard to get the Clayton Belle off the beach at Clayton.

—On last Wednesday, the steam pile-driver Trade Wind, owned by Fitzgerald, was burned at Saginaw.

—The Prince Albert has been supplied with a steam-pump for wrecking purposes. She is stationed at Goodrich.

—The steam-barge Campbell and her tow, loaded with lumber, are aground at the north end of St. Clair Flats Canal.

—A number of vessels lost their anchors in Sand Bay during the storm last week and another had her bowsprit and head-gear torn away.

—C. Van Ruper, keeper of the lighthouse at Beaver Island, was drowned near Mackinac by the capsizing of a small sailboat.

—The steering apparatus of the propeller New York gave out completely near Port Colborne, last week. A tug towed her into port, where she is under repairs.

—A great responsibility rests upon the owners of vessels regarding the safety of the crews. The lives lost this season in consequence of the old, rotten, and unseaworthy crafts that have been put in use number near fifty. Old patched up hulls are sent afloat in the shape of barges, with human lives on board, at the mercy of the storms with scarcely a provision for the least chance of safety. It was by one chance in a hundred that the crew of the old Iron City were saved. As the waves rolled over her the water run through the deck as though it was a sieve. Even in a heavy shower, the pumps were required to be put in use to clear her of water. There was no small boat on either the Iron City or the tug Mills, which had her in tow. This omission was certainly criminal heedlessness on the part of the owner. The crew of the old trap, Forest Queen, were less fortunate, and paid the penalty of their rashness in venturing on such an old craft by the loss of their lives. The Forest Queen was formerly a steamer of that name, and had an existence of about seventeen years. Her owner cannot but feel some twinges of conscience as to his share of responsibility in the loss of these human lives.—*Buffalo Courier.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Unrivalled Cologne (all sizes), Cocaine, etc., for sale at Strehl's Prescription Store, 50 West Madison-st., corner Clinton-st.

Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, 166 Court-st., Boston.

The Culture of the Hair.—Just as sure as a soil infested with Canadian thistles can be made to produce fine crops of golden grain, the scalp now sparsely covered with harsh, dry, unmanageable hair can be made prolific of silken tresses. All that is necessary to effect the change in either case is the right kind of fertilizer. Leaving the agricultural chemists to determine how the barren land shall be made fruitful, we positively assert that Lyon's Kathairon is unequaled as a fertilizer and beautifier of the hair. Twenty-five years of success is the basis of this unqualified statement. During that time it has been used by many millions of both sexes, and the first instance in which it has failed to fulfill the expectations of a rational purchaser has yet to be discovered. It will not cause hair to grow on a varnished gourd; but wherever the roots of the hirsute fibres remain undisturbed it will cause them to put forth new shoots, and in all cases where the hair has ... increase.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST IMPROVED farms in Kenosha County, Wisconsin, located 5 miles from Kenosha and 50 miles from Chicago, on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, with prospects of a depot on the farm, containing 480 acres. A good 2-story brick house and other necessary outhouses on the premises; also a cheese factory, it having heretofore been used as a dairy and stock farm, for which purpose it is admirably adapted. It is known as the Sweet farm. Mr. J. H. Winslow, who is now on it, will take pleasure in showing the premises to any one wishing to make an inspection. For terms, &c., apply to S. Y. BRANDE, Kenosha, Wis., or to R. W. Hyman, Jr., 385 Wabash-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SMALL FARM of 40 acres, all under cultivation, 22 miles from the city, one-fourth mile from railroad station; house, orchard, &c. If not sold in a few days will be rented to the right man. Call or address OWNER, 261 West Madison-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A PALATIAL RESIDENCE, WITH highly ornamental grounds attached; located on the banks of the St. Joseph River, in Niles, Mich. Address JOSEPH S. BACON, Niles, Mich.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—$20,000 OF CHICAGO PROPERTY FOR an outside brick business block with good rental. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN WITH $1,000 CAPITAL IS WANTed to purchase a half interest in the largest and best paying panorama now before the public; will probably travel South this winter. D 88, Tribune Branch office.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT FOR SALE cheap, near Northwestern Depot. See RICHARDSON & CO., Room 1, 71 South Canal-st.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF HARDWARE AND Cutler (mostly builders' hardware), with store fixtures, for sale. Stock purchased before the rise; amounts to about $14,000. A very desirable opportunity for any one desiring to engage in that business. For particulars inquire of WM. BLAIR & CO., No. 173 Lake-st.

A FLOUR AND FEED STORE, ON STATE-ST., for sale. Apply at 933 South Clark-st., up stairs.

A SMALL HOTEL FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD business (or will rent), in Pontiac, Ill. Address J. P. TURNER, Pontiac, Ill.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOM IN GOOD LOCATION for sale; all in operation. A. H. McLEAN, Real Estate Broker, 383 Wabash-av.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—$3,000 CASH, BALance on time. A first-class store, with good clean stock, in one of the finest manufacturing cities in the West, within 100 miles of Chicago; stock about $5,000. Address P, care E. BURNHAM & SONS, Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESstate in or near Chicago, a first-class photograph gallery in a Southern city, where there is but one gallery for every 10,000 inhabitants. Address P. BUTTERFIELD, No. 164 Madison-st., Room 20.

I HAVE A STORE, ICE-HOUSE, CELLAR TO rent for packing-house, vinegar works, or any good business that requires such room. Rent $1,000 a year; long lease. GEO. H. HESS, 146 LaSalle-st, 227 Egan-av.

NOTICE—A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH—THAT old established news depot corner of Lake and Reuben-sts., northwest corner of Union Park, recently much enlarged and improved; stock, fixtures and rear building will be sold cheap for cash; for a cigar store; no better location can be found.

ONE OF THE BEST RETAIL LIQUOR STORES, connected with a lager beer saloon, on Milwaukee-av., for sale or exchange for real estate inside of the city. Inquire of JACOB PRESS, No. 83 Halsted-st.

ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS FOR A smart man, with about $7,000, offered in the city. This is no humbug; investigate and see; $50,000 can be made in two years. Address or call Room 1, 570 State-st.

RESTAURANT, DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, FOR sale cheap. Apply to PROF. COIGNARD, 178 South Water-st.

THE FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS SALOON, all complete, for sale, at 1418 State-st. They are No. 1; must be sold this week.

$500 CASH IN HAND, WILL SECURE TO A good man, with good references, a half-interest in a cash business, that will pay several hundred dollars monthly. 116 East Washington-st. Room 28.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF GOOD WORKING OXEN, cheap for cash. W. J. MUCHEMORE, 177½ LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HALL'S SAFE, MEDIUM SIZE; VERY cheap. Room 5, Republican Life Building. A. & A. D. BELLAMY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TO PAINTERS—1 NEW 22-feet-ladders, with lines and tackle, lest, &c., complete; 2 22-feet extension ladders, several pairs steps, &c. Apply to S. KELLY, 73 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUFFALO ROBE, HEAVILY lined. Apply 8 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE TO BE MOVED. INquire on premises, 227 Egan-av., or to GEO. H. HESS, 146 LaSalle-st.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A FINE-TONED STEINWAY PIANO, at less than half price. Also, a good 7-octave piano to rent, low. New piano lower than can be bought in the city. 324 Park-av., West Side.

REMOVAL OF PIANO ROOMS TO 618 WABASH-av., near Thirteenth-st. Pianos to rent and for sale. WM. R. PROSSER.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNIture, carpets, and household goods, or merchandise of any kind, for cash or on commission, apply to J. H. PIKE & CO., Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, office 83 South Carpenter-st., or salesroom, 751 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO BUY, CHEAP FOR CASH, ONE second-hand cook-stove, without furniture; also medium size base-burner. Address Z, Carrier 28.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON FIFTH-AV., NEAR HARrison. Lots on Madison, Monroe, and Adams-sts., east of Central Park. Lands near city limits, on C., B. & Q. R. R. Lot on Union Park. ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING KNOWN AS NO. 84 South Halsted-st., situated on school lands, with 7 years lease. Apply at Room 16, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$9,500 CASH, OR $10,000, HALF CASH, will buy a $12,000 residence on Prairie-av. If taken immediately; possession given on sale. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av, Campbell-av, Lexington, Polk and Taylor. To parties wishing to build, no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at No. 133 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST.—LOT 25x150 FEET, east front, on North Clark-st., between Goethe and Schiller-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—35 LOTS ON FORTY-second-st., near Western-av. boulevard and Brighton House. L. J. HITZ, Prussing's Vinegar Works, 341 State-st.

FOR SALE—FOREST-AV., TWO-STORY HOUSE of eleven rooms, east front, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. lot 50x125, $7,500, one-third cash, balance one to five years at 8 per cent. Possession May 1. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—$3,500, $1,000 DOWN, 11-ROOM 2-story new dwelling, and 50x125 feet, on Flournoy and Western-av. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, bath room, pantry, and closets, on leased ground No. 1032 Indiana-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON MONTHLY PAYments, house and lot on Polk-st., near Western-av. Inquire on premises, or at 133 South Clark-st., in bank.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES IN BALDWIN'S SUBDIvision, near Hawthorne, $6,500, a bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE PIECES OF acre property, from one acre to 500. If you wish to buy, give me a call. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., cor Clark.

FOR SALE—$8,500—20 ACRES AT JEFFERSON half a mile from depot; half cash, and a bargain. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY SOUTH and west of city limits, very cheap and easy terms. GEO. V. BYRD, 335 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON LINCOLN AND DIVERsey-av., $30,000; small payment down. 1 acre on Fifty-first and Burnside-sts., $5,000; easy terms. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR CENTRAL PARK, 12 ACRES land on very easy terms; a great bargain. Room 5, Republic Life Building. A. & A. D. BELLAMY.

FOR SALE—$700 CASH—MONTHLY PAYMENTS without interest. Save your rents; beautiful 8-room residence; every convenience; large lot; close to school and station, Englewood. Go with us and examine; we claim to have the best house for the money now offered. STORRS & WARE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT WESTern Springs (East Hinsdale), 1½ acres; all kinds fruit; 3 minutes' walk from depot; price $5,000; easy terms; owner will build again. Room 5, Republic Life Building. A. & A. D. BELLAMY.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—TWO COTTAGES; small payment down, balance long time and monthly. Also, a large list of unimproved lots on all the principal streets of Englewood; 24 passenger trains daily to and from the city; commutation fare, 8c per 100. HULBURD & CO., 96 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, a new house and 3½ acres land, at Hinsdale; also, a very choice 10-acre block to exchange for city property. Call at 904 State-st., 12 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND board for $5 per week; best of day board $4; central location.

16 BISHOP-COURT—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A very pleasant room, suitable for man and wife or two single gentlemen.

18 ABERDEEN-ST.—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, unfurnished. References exchanged.

47 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with room and board; also a few day boarders.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON-ST.—Two nicely furnished bedrooms, with board.

74 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., THIRD DOOR FROM Clinton-st.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; house first-class.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, nicely furnished front room; also a room with fire, suitable for gentlemen.

118 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE, WELL-furnished room, very desirable for gentleman and wife or gents; furnace heat, gas, bath, and first-class table.

123 AND 125 WEST MADISON-ST.—FIRST-class board and pleasant rooms at Laclede House on reasonable terms; per day, $2.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—TWO PLEASANT furnished rooms with board, for 4 gentlemen; gas and fire; day boarders accommodated; location central.

205 WALNUT-ST.—A CHOICE FRONT ROOM for two gents, or man and wife, with board; home comforts.

214 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — FURNISHED rooms with board for gentleman; table boarders accommodated.

229 WEST LAKE-ST.—A FEW MORE BOARDers wanted. Single beds, $5.50, with gas.

233 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, furnished, suitable for lady and gentleman or two gentlemen, with board.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED front room for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with good board and home comforts.

332 WEST WASHINGTON—2 PLEASANT ROOMS with board.

338 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, one front parlor and one suite of rooms, furnished, in good location on West Side.

356 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FRONT ROOM nicely furnished, and closet, for two with first-class board.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE FRONT ROOM nicely furnished suitable for two gentlemen; breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner; $5.50 per week.

359 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE FRONT parlor handsomely carpeted; also a suite of rooms to rent with board.

376 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished room, with board, for gentleman and wife.

546 WEST WATHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND suite of front rooms, with closets; also, one room, with closet, over back parlor.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—A large front suite unfurnished, except carpet; also, one large furnished bedroom, with board. This is the finest location and accommodations in the city.

683 WEST LAKE-ST—A NICELY-FURNISHED suite of front rooms to rent with or without board, in a private family; also a back parlor and single room.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board at $6 to $9 per week; day board, $5; transient, $2.

South Side.

17 ELDRIDGE-COURT — FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms to rent with or without board.

20 UNION-AV., NEAR OAKLAND STATION—A gentleman can find a pleasant home. Terms reasonable.

20 SIXTEENTH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD WITH large room and bed room connecting, suitable for gentleman and wife or three gentlemen.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE. First-class board, with rooms, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS AND BOARD for gentlemen; accommodation for day boarders.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—A NICE FRONT room to rent, with first-class board, suitable for gentleman.

119 SOUTH GREEN-ST. — ONE PLEASANT room, suitable for two gentlemen, furnished, in a genteel, first-class boarding-house. Can also accommodate day boarders. Call and see.

286 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS AND board. One large alcove room with carpet, unfurnished, gas, warm and cold water, furnace. Place at table for day boarders.

308 WEST JACKSON-ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant front chambers, with first-class board, and the privileges of a pleasant home in a private family.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE)—BEtween Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth. Pleasant single or double room, furnished, with good board, at exceedingly low price. Everything desirable.

509 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, SUITable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Also table board for two.

529 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a large front room, furnished or unfurnished.

554 WABASH-AV.—THIS SPLENDID HOUSE, formerly occupied by Western Union Telegraph, is thoroughly repaired, and furnished new for boarding. Choice family rooms; also single rooms. Parlors open at 5:30 for table boarders.

694 WABASH AV. — LARGE THIRD-STORY room, with single room off; will be rented en suite or single, with board; accommodations first-class.

774 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE OF FURNISHED front rooms to rent, with board; house has modern improvements; two doors south of Twenty-second-st.

838 WABASH-AV.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom, furnished, to rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife; terms reasonable; no other boarders.

1121 SOUTH STATE-ST.—SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, pleasantly furnished rooms, with first-class board, at $5 per week.

1196 PRAIRIE-AV. — HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to rent, with board, suitable for one or two single gentlemen. References.

HANDSOME SUITE UNFURNISHED ROOMS; also, furnished rooms, with first-class board, in private house, on Wabash-av., near Post Office. Address X 28, Tribune Branch office.

NEAR TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—PERSONS WISHING pleasantly furnished room, single or double, with good board, for the winter, at unusually low price, can address P. O. Box 121.

TO GENT AND WIFE WISHING AN ELEGANT suite of rooms and board, at a moderate price, on South Side, a good opportunity is offered. Address or call on E C W, care STORRS & WARE, 372 Wabash-av.

North Side:

259 DIVISION-ST., ½ BLOCK FROM CARS—4 or 6 men can be accommodated with board on North Side. Private house.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH FURNISHED ROOM, ON WEST Side, by gentleman and wife. Address O 68, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH furnished sitting and bedroom; South Side preferred. Address U 63, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE—FURNISHED room with board plain and good, near Second Baptist Church, West Monroe-st. Address, stating lowest price, L 84, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY W. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and House-Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block:

HOUSES—SOUTH DIVISION.

Completely furnished house on Vernon-av., near Douglas-place; 13 rooms; all the modern improvements.

135 Shurtleff-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; 9 rooms; $30 a month.

18 Vernon-av., new marble front house; 11 rooms.

14 Cottage-place; 9 rooms; $40 a month.

Furnished house on Indiana-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.; 12 rooms.

Furnished house on Evans-av., near Forty-third-st.; 8 rooms.

New two-story and basement brick houses on Thirty-eighth-st., near Vincennes-av.; 10 rooms each.

WEST DIVISION.

182 Rebecca-st., 8 rooms; $45 a month.

Stores, and dwellings above, Nos. 562 and 564 West Madison-st.

Two-story and basement brick house on Willard-place; 12 rooms; furniture for sale.

Two-story frame house on York-st., near Paulina; 9 rooms.

394 West VanBuren-st.; 8 rooms. $35 per month.

Furnished house on Peoria-st., near Washington.

Three new three-story and basement marble front houses on Laflin-st., near Monroe; 15 rooms each; all the modern improvements; possession at once.

684 West Monroe-st.; new brick house; 10 rooms.

Upper part of house 199 Warren-av., 6 rooms and closets, completely furnished; first-class location.

NORTH DIVISION.

185 Huron-st. New two-story and basement brick; 12 rooms.

Brick house, 170 North State-st.; 15 rooms.

184 North Dearborn-st.; 12 rooms.

Brick houses 172 and 174 North State-st.

Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—BOARDING HOUSE—THE NEW 4-story brick building, Nos. 172 and 180 North Clark-st., containing 53 rooms, large dining-room, large kitchen, and double parlors; first-class finish; will be rented cheap to good and responsible parties, if applied for soon. Inquire in rear of No. 178 North Clark-st., or KNAUER BROTHERS, No. 55 North Clark-st.

TO RENT — A NICE TWO-STORY DWELLING, with 9 rooms, on Calumet-av. Inquire at COHN & CO.'S, 101 Harrison-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—4-STORY MARBLE house on Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st., suitable for residence or genteel boarders. S. MEARS, 608 Wabash.

TO RENT—1050 MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF Twenty-ninth-st., 4-story and basement brick, modern improvements, good barn. Apply 1041 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE NO. 101 Orchard-st.; 12 rooms. Rent cheap to a good tenant. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE, WITH WATER, 606 Third-st., near Rober, at $20 per month.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE NO. 971 Wabash-av., for business purposes, for a term of years. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSALLE-st.: A new octagon brick house, 11 rooms, with all modern improvements; central location, on the West Side; be ready Dec. 1.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 4 ROOMS AND 4 CLOSETS, the second west of Ashland-av., on Hastings-st. WHITNEY, 154 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF HOUSE, WITH barn, 427 West Harrison-st. Call at shell store, 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE ON WEST INDIana-st., near Reuben. W. WALLER, 220 State-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, NORTH LaSalle-st.; large lot; possession at once. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, SUITAble for two gentlemen; also, a single room. Brick house with modern improvements, fire, gas, &c., 411 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—566 MICHIGAN-AV.—AN ELEGANTLY-furnished front room on second floor; also one front room on third floor for gent and wife, or two gents. No children.

TO RENT—LODGING ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, single or en suite, by the day, week, or month, in Central Block, 82 Market-st. Apply at Room 121, 4th floor.

TO RENT—113 NORTH WELLS-ST., CORNER OF Ohio, second story, a nicely furnished front room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with or without breakfast and supper. A. STEINHAEUSER.

TO RENT—9 ROOMS, 158 ARCHER-AV., FOR $35 per month. Inquire at 100 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—WARM, COMFORTABLE FRONT room, with closet, separate entrance, good spring bed and stove, suitable for one or two gentlemen; terms, with thorough care, $16 in advance; also, warm bed-room. ca have privilege of using family room, 170 West Van Buren-st., close to South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM, WITH BEDROOM off, furnished or unfurnished, at 1234 Prairie-av, near Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, in Peabody Building, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Monroe.

TO RENT—A FLOOR OF 8 NICELY FURNISHED rooms, for housekeeping; will rent together to responsible party, or in suites of 4 or 6 rooms; also, gentlemen's lodging rooms, at 145 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH CARpet, curtains, and stove, for gentleman and wife, two ladies, or two gentlemen. Apply at 1055 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SLEEPING rooms for gentlemen at 251 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with bathroom off; also a single room. 467½ Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO parties who can give good reference, at 663 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THREE PLEASANT ROOMS FOR housekeeping in the marble front building, 379 West Lake-st. Some furniture for sale. Apply over the store.

TO RENT—BY A WIDOW LADY—ROOMS FURnished in good style, with modern conveniences and comforts of home, on reasonable terms. Ten minutes' walk from the new Tribune office. Inquire at 44 Cass-st., near corner of Illinois.

TO RENT—THREE COMFORTABLE, FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping, with pantry and water closet. Rent $25. At 18 Price-place off Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY AND NICELY FURNISHED rooms, adapted for two or four gentlemen. House modern improvements. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD SIZED UNFURNISHED FRONT room (2nd story, brick building), with closet and bathroom, at 85 South Green-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A TWO-STORY house of 8 rooms, with closets, gas and water, at 379 Division-st., until the 1st of May. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT — DOUBLE PARLORS, SUITABLE either for dentist or physician, or any light business office. Good location and cheap rent. Inquire at 176 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—76 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., STORE 20x74, basement 40x74, second floor 20x74, third floor 40x74, with or without steam power; steam elevator. Inquire of F. W. KRAUSE, basement, 76 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND LOFT NO. 57 STATE-st.

TO RENT—BARBER SHOP; ROOM FOR TWO chairs. At CLARKE'S European Hotel, LaSalle and South Water-sts.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR OFFICE AND samplerooms, second floor, No. 34 North Canal-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—THE TWO STORES AND BASEMENTS, 22½x85, in the 4-story brick building Nos. 178 and 180 North Clark-st. Cheap. Inquire in the rear of No. 178 North Clark-st., or KNAUER BROS., No. 55 North Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A CUSTOMER, A house on the South Side worth $75 per month. A. H. McLEAN, 383 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE; 10 to 15 rooms or more; stone or brick preferred, with all modern improvements, convenient to business centre; West Side. Address K 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURnished rooms near Twenty-second-st., by two quiet young ladies; prompt pay. Please give price and location; price must be reasonable. Address MISS J. B. MAY, 114 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM. I WILL PAY $5 per month in a pleasant office on South Side; business not objectionable. Address N 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 6 OR 7 rooms, in good location, in the South Division; rent not to exceed $25 a month. V care Carrier No. 2.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, with fire and light, on one of the avenues, north of Sixteenth-st. Will give good references. Address J W T, Room 14, Exchange Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES, COTTAGES, AND rooms, in any part of the city. Applicants for such every day. C. A. DEMENT, 148 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—STABLE THAT WILL ACcommodate 100 horses with wagon room, must be on North Side on Indiana-st or south and east of Wells. If any party having ground, will build, I will rent the same for a term of years. Address Q 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE FURNISHED OR partly furnished; must have a barn on the premises. Address immediately, M 22, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO ACT AS TREASURER and buy the retiring partner's interest in one of the most popular and best paying exhibitions in the country; small capital required; those meaning business address J. H. VOSBURGH, 518 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800, IN A PROFITable business in Memphis. Inquire at 137 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000—BUSINESS agreeable. Can be increased to any extent. 125 South Clark-st., Room 21.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS MEAT and vegetable market, to take the place of one retiring. Address D 20, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A THIRD PARTY, TO TAKE a third interest in a lucrative manufacturing business, insuring a ready profit of one hundred per cent. Capital required, $2,500, one third cash, balance on favorable terms. For full particulars call on LARKIN & BENNETT, 15 South Canal-st., Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CASH CAPITAL OF $4,000 to $6,000, to take a third or half interest in an established furniture manufacturing business of six years' standing, now doing a safe, permanent, and lucrative business, employing 15 hands; object, to enlarge business with the constant demand for goods. Address A. J. McNEIL, Mattoon, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—PHYSICIAN ON SALARY. Call in person, at 42 East Harrison-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE RED BRICK AND stone business block, in a thriving Wisconsin city, cost $32,000, rented for $2,400, for good Chicago property; will give a great bargain.

An elegant country residence, with 40 acres, in a town of 3,000, for city or suburban property, to amount of $30,000, and pay difference or assume incumbrance.

House and lot at Oakwood for improved Englewood property. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, La Salle and Madison.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cures fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG AND PREscription clerk who understands German. Address, with reference, O 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PHILADELPHIA HOSIERY, NOtions, and white goods jobbing house, wants to engage one or two salesmen who can control a large Western trade to sell either from the house, or by traveling with samples. First-class parties, and those familiar with the business, only need apply. Address, with full particulars, as to location and amount of trade, experience, &c. Box 2459, Philadelphia Post Office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK TO GO TO COUNTRY town. One who can speak German preferred. Inquire of J. S. SPROGLE, 127 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SALESMEN who are now travelling through the West for Chicago firms. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 229 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER; none but those who have good grounds for the belief that they can give immediate satisfaction in a first-class house are requested to address F 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—SIX SALESMEN, CITY TRADE, AT Business Agency, 183 East Washington-st., up stairs.

Trades.

WANTED—TINNERS AND GALVANIZED IRON-cornice-makers. Apply to R. GRIFFITH, corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TINNERS—APPLY THIS morning, ready to go to work, at DECKE BROS., 269 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—GOOD CUTTERS. H. A. KOHN & BROS., 10, 12, and 14 Lake-st.

WANTED—FOUR TAILORS, TO GO INTO THE country. Apply at 12 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED — MATTRESS-MAKERS — AT WHIPPLE'S, 290 State-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—TEAMSTERS, WHO HAVE HORSES and harness suitable for coal carts to haul coal from our yard, corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts., near Eighteenth-st. bridge. KELLEY, MORLEY & CO.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—100 TRACK LAYERS AND SPIKERS for Michigan; wages, $2.25; board, $4, free fare; 100 wood-choppers for Ohio; 25 farm hands for Illinois; 500 to work on levees South at $40 per month and board. Cheap tickets furnished. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN TO CANVASS for the Domestic Sewing Machine. Call at office, 207 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—4 BOYS, ABOUT 18 YEARS OLD, TO help on sheet iron work. Apply to E. L. CASE, at Vincent, Nelson & Co.'s new elevator, Archer-av.

WANTED — MEN FOR BUSINESS IN LARGE towns; carpenters preferred; profits, $20 daily, on small capital. SWIFT & CO., 117 Third-st.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $2, $2.25 and $2.50; board, $4; a winter's work on some roads; fare furnished; 500 wood choppers at good prices; 40 farm hands at $1 per day and board; 1,000 for levees and railroads South; cheap transportation given. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or 59 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—600 MEN FOR MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL Railroad; wages $2.25 per day; board, $3.50. Also, choppers and men for city work. Cheap tickets South. Contractors' orders solicited at 28 West Madison and 15 South Canal-st. SHAW, WILSON & CO.

WANTED—300 LABORERS FOR CALIFORNIA & Texas Pacific Railroad; 1,000 for the Cairo & Fulton Railroad; 2,000 for levee work; wages $2.25 per day, and from $40 to $50 per month and board. Cheap tickets to all points South, and part free fare. Apply to C. V. SNELL & CO., No. 22 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

WANTED — A LAD TO DO CHORES ABOUT house; wages $15. T. J. TOWSON, Room 27, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

WANTED—50 MEN IN CITY AND COUNTRY TO sell the best selling 50c article in the world. Call at 129 West Randolph-st., and see it.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY 10 GOOD SALESMEN for Professor Lieburg's wonderful cement, at 585 South Halsted-st., upstairs.

WANTED—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN FOR CITY, and one for every town in the Union, for an easy business that will pay $12 to $30 a week. Call early, and secure a good chance. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st., Room 17.

WANTED—A BOY TO WORK IN KITCHEN; from 18 to 20. BENNETT'S, 33 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO-DAY, 25 MEN FOR GOOD WINter's job; also 500 men to go South. Apply at 216 East Washington-st., Room 28.

WANTED—25 FIRST-CLASS TRACKMEN FOR the C. & N. W. R. R., Menominee; high wages; Also 100 men for railroad in Indiana; entirely free fare to both places. Tickets at half rates to all points South. Apply at 25 West Lake-st., Room 5.

WANTED—COMPETENT MEN SEEKING FOR EMployment, to call on JONES & CO., 168 West Madison-st.

WANTED—PHYSICIAN ON SALARY—CALL IN person. 42 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—COLONISTS FOR COLORADO—MEN with families especially desired. For particulars, apply to D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent of the Southwestern Colony, office, 369 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FINE COLLECTION OF GEOLOGICAL SPECImens on exhibition at KELLY & HOWISON'S, 295 South Clark-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 584 State-st.

GO TO BURKE'S FLAG YARD FOR YOUR ROOF coping. 219 East Monroe-st.

I HAVE ONE OF THE BEST LITTLE HOTELS in the city, first-class in every respect. To any one who is qualified to act as clerk, and can advance me $1,000 on undoubted security, I will give a liberal salary. Address O 65, Tribune office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—FOR GIRLS APPLY AT the new Intelligence Office, corner of State and Eighteenth-sts., over drug store. A good German girl for general housework wanted.

L. DOWNING & CO. WILL DO ALL KINDS OF fancy brick work, setting boilers, mantels, etc. Leave orders 130 South Clark-st., Room 3.

WEDGWOOD'S BAND IS PREPARED TO FURnish music for private parties, balls, &c. Office 47 South Clark-st., Room 15. J. A. WEDGWOOD, Leader and Prompter.

WANTED—COPYING TO DO AT HOME, BY a first-class penman, very low, or situation in a grocery store; 10 years' experience. Address O 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—PHYSICIAN ON SALARY—CALL IN person. 42 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SAFE WITH A burglar-proof chest, about No. 9; state price, and name of maker. Address B G, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN FROM $1,000 UPWARDS ON good security for 60 to 90 days; first-class paper bought and sold. 511 Wabash-av. H. LOWEY.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE AND houses on leased ground, sums to suit. Real estate paper bought. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY LOANED ON COLLATERALS. COMmercial and secured paper bought, at Room 8, 138 East Madison-st. N. B. DERRICK & Co., Brokers.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE, NOT less than $5,000. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

WANTED—BY AN EASTERN LADY, ENGAGED in business in this city, capital to enlarge; will pay large interest to secure assistance. Address N 18, Tribune office.

$800 OR $1,000 WANTED FOR THREE OR FIVE years, on real estate security. Address K 94, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ALL KINDS FIRST-CLASS LIGHT and heavy delivery wagons and one Coan & Ten Broeke top buggy, at 259 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SPAN YOUNG, SOUND, LARGE mules, cheap. C. W. DEAN, 84 South Desplaines-st.

GOOD BARGAIN—FIRST-CLASS TOP BUGGY and a good, sound young horse, for sale at 164 West Lake-st.; horse free from disease, and can trot inside of 4 minutes; will take good, strong express-wagon in part payment. CHAS. P. WESTERFELD.

YOU CAN GET YOUR HORSES WINTERED FOR one-half city price, by calling on M. CAMPBELL, 146 East Madison, Room 15; office hours from 8 to 10 a. m.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF HORSES TO BOARD by the month or for the winter by V. FREDENHAGEN, Post Office address Downer's Grove, Ill. References: O. J. Stough, 904 State-st., or Reed & Sons, of Reed's Temple of Music, Sixteenth-st.

$350 WILL BUY A LARGE, STYLISH FAMILY horse, coupe carriage, and harness, worth $800. Also a strong top-buggy, nearly new, for $125. The owner is going out of business, and will sell at this great sacrifice for cash, if taken immediately. Rear 604 West Adams.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THE WHEREabouts of Michael Kelley; when last seen was at the Kinzie-st. and Northwestern depot at 4 o'clock last Sunday; had on a black sack coat, dark collar, pants and vest and white felt hat with a large rim; age, 50 years; height, 5 feet 11 inches; information to be given at 33 Newberry-av.

PERSONAL—AT HOME. MUST SEE YOU. Write. X Y Z.

PERSONAL—AT MYERS', MONDAY NIGHT; lady in front seat to the right; ermine furs. Can hear of a long lost brother by addressing J. FERDINAND, 96 West Randolph-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY JUST ARRIVED FROM GERMANY, where she has been teacher of languages for upwards of 20 years, is desirous of giving lessons in English, French, and German. Address MRS. C. SMITH, 237 North State-st.

PIANO LESSONS ARE GIVEN ON EASY MODERate terms by a pianist who thoroughly understands his business. Please address M 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS OR COMpanion, by a young lady. Best of references given. Address F, P. O. Drawer O, Chillicothe, Mo.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—THE USE OF A first-class organ for the use of a piano, for about 3 months. Address S 27, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A GOOD WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MAchine for sale cheap at 84 Twenty-second-st.

DOMESTIC—THE LIGHT AND EASY-RUNNING Domestic Sewing Machine; sold on monthly payments. Office, 207 South Halsted-st. Open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE, OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 444 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Machines repaired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 353 West Madison-st.; branch 960 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Ferguson's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD SECOND-HAND hoisting machine, now in use at our store. ARMSTRONG & CO., 384 State-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO SECOND-HAND CYLinder boilers or tanks. Address, N. W. FERTILIZING CO., 379 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER AND ironer, German or Swede preferred. Apply at 150 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN for housework at Evanston, small family. Apply at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Trade, corner Washington and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. Good wages. Apply at 150 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A NO. 1 CHAMBERMAID, TO WHOM big wages will be paid, at 622 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A SWEDISH OR NORWEGIAN GIRL, to help around the house and make herself useful; must speak English well. Call at 274 North Wells-st.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, IN private family, where second girl is kept; must understand her business; German or Norwegian preferred. 330 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at No. 289 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German preferred; $4 a week; pleasant family. Inquire Thursday at 376 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL; German or Swede preferred, at 878 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL; GERMAN PREferred. Apply at 1323 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO GO INTO THE COUNtry with a small family; wages $4 per week. Apply at 436 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS cook for a private boarding-house; also a girl for washing dishes and to help in kitchen. Apply at 1180 Indiana-av.

WANTED—LAUNDRY GIRLS, DINING ROOM girls, and a man to run a low-pressure boiler, at Bishop Court Hotel, 511 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply for two days at 178 Third-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, wash, and iron, and one for second work. Call for 2 days at 178 Third-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBER WORK, at 799 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in private family. Inquire at 256 Michigan-av., to-day. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO COOKING, washing, and ironing, in a private family, at 416 Michigan-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, WHO UNDERstands cutting and fitting children's clothes and running a Singer's machine, at 176 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED — LADIES FOR KNITTING AND crocheting at 1265 South State-st. Work given out.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GIRLS TO SORT BEANS AT 187 West Lake-st.; light employment; good wages.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN HARDWARE—BY A young man, three years' experience, and highly recommended. Inquire of BUCHANAN, CARPENTER & CO., 262 Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRY GOODS CLERK, by a man of many years' experience; no objection to go to the country. Address M 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WISHES an engagement as warehouseman or clerk, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to M. COHEN, 47 and 49 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH 8 years' experience in the real estate and insurance business; speaks three languages. Address V 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO travel for a grocery house; can command some trade in Wisconsin; speaks German and English, and can give first-class reference; salary can be determined after trial. Address U 14, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—I WISH TO PLACE MYself for one year under the instructions of a good barber. Having served my apprenticeship sometime ago I have not worked at it for two years. Address G. LONGFORD, 197 West Harrison-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family; good horseman and driver, is willing to work; best city references given. Address A 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRIVING DELIVERY delivery wagon or as first-class coachman; is well acquainted with the city; good references given. Address F 76, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family, or in a store. J J Q, No. 206 North Halsted-st. Good reference and security given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO work in a meat market, is used to the business; speaks English and Swedish. Address E. JONHSON, 197 North Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDER BY A young man of sober habits; good city references given if required. Address K, 83 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WELL educated, not afraid of work; experience in farming; care of horses; stationary engineer and accountant; no objection to country; best of references given. Address O 66, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD DANISH GIRL to do second work in a first-class family. Good reference given. Apply at Mrs. THOMPSON'S office, 1002 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, TO do second work in a private family. First-class reference. No. 175 Eighteenth-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO DO general housework in a private family. References if required. 257 West Kinzie-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS cook, and one to do second work, in a private family. Apply, or address 254 North Market-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, to do second work, in a private family or boarding house. Please call at 312 Cottage Grove-av. Tuesday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, to do second work; don't object to taking care of children. Call at 190 Wentworth-av., near Twenty-second-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls, in a private family, one to do second work, other to cook, wash, and iron. Apply at No. 80 Wesson-st., North Side.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 7 GERMAN AND 4 Swedish girls, at the Scandinavian Employment Room, 151 Clybourne-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GOOD, RELIABLE help, city or country; housekeepers, sewing girls, and general housework; at MRS. BALKAM'S Office, 131 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, TIDY GIRL, to do general housework in a nice family at Evanston. May be seen at MRS. WHITTAKER'S, 243 N. Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK. Call at 890 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work or up-stairs work; South Side preferred. Call at 569 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN TO COOK and wash in a private family, at Mrs. BATES', 18 Peck-court, where suitable servants can be obtained.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS to do general housework, or as cook and second work. Call or address 29 Wright-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a private family. Please call at 173 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD STEADY girl to do second work or general housework in a small family; can give good references. Apply at 160 South Foster-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER OR seamstress; can cut, fit, and furnish machine if desired. Private family preferred. Call ANNIE, 366 State-st., third floor.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO knows both English and German, wishes a situation in a store, or as German teacher in a family. Inquire at No. 167 Fourth-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—SILVER WATCH FREE TO ladies and gents, and 300 per cent profit, in a light, easy, and permanent business. Those having $5 to start with, can clear $8 to $12 a day, in city or country. Call and see, or send 25 cents for samples by mail. MERRILL & CO., 95 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—ARE YOU OUT OF EMPLOYment? Do you want to make $10 per day? If so, call at 129 West Randolph-st., and see the best-selling article in the world. This is no humbug. Only $3 capital required. Send 50 cents for sample and terms. Remember, A. W. HALL, 129 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED — PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—AT THE SHELL STORE 373 Wabash-av., to sell a new paring and slicing knife for the kitchen; ladies preferred.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, TO CANvass for the History of the Great Fire in Boston, by Colonel Russell H. Conwell, the graphic writer and celebrated orator. The writer was an eye-witness. This will be the only correct and complete account, and will sell rapidly. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is new and as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 69 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 11TH INST., A SMALL BLACK and tan slut; answers to the name of Nell; a liberal reward will be paid for her return to 171 Third-av.

LOST—$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of a pale red cow, branded E. A. on the horn, strayed from 1320 Indiana-av., on the 16th inst. B. ADDEMS.

LOST—TWO COWS, ONE BRIGHT-RED 9 YEARS old, other dark-red cow 7 years old, large teats. Reward will be given for information or return to 129 Dearing-st.

LOST—A BLACK AND TAN SLUT, ON MONday; ears cut, hair worn off under neck, and this one side of head. A liberal reward will be given by leaving her at the Box Office of Myers' Opera House.

LOST—$5 REWARD—GOLD BRACELET, MARKED Sallie, lost on Madison-st. stage or on Green or Randolph-st. The above reward will be paid on returning it to 427 West Washington-st.

FOUND—ONE BARREL PAPER TWINE LEFT AT our door about Nov. 15. Owner call at GOLDSMITH & SCHUELING'S Cigar Store, 86 East Kinzie-st.

FOUND—A DIAMOND PIN, IN A WEST SIDE church. Inquire of DR. P. BOWER & CO., 22 and 264 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,087.

FOREIGN.

Serious Entanglement in the French Government.

Thiers Threatens to Resign the Presidency---Views of His Opponents.

German Geographical Explorations--Spain to Have Trial by Jury Next Month.

The London Police on a Strike.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—It is probable that in consequence of the small majority in the National Assembly, yesterday, on the adoption of the vote of confidence demanded by President Thiers, His Excellency will ask for another vote.

PARIS, Nov. 19—Afternoon.—President Thiers is much agitated over yesterday's proceedings in the Assembly, and passed a sleepless night. He declares that he will resign, unless the resolution of confidence receives a full vote and a larger majority.

The Deputies of the Left held a meeting to-day, and voted to send a delegation to the President to dissuade him from his purpose. The deputation waited on the President this afternoon. Thiers told them he was still inclined to tender his resignation, as his health had been affected. The course of the Right rendered it impossible for him to conduct the Government. The army was faithful, and would insure the orderly transmission of power to his successor. The delegation assured the President that the Left would introduce constitutional projects in harmony with his views to-morrow or Thursday, the passage of which would be fully equivalent to a vote of confidence.

PARIS, Nov. 19—Midnight.—The Members of the Right also held a caucus to-day, at which 280 votes were cast. They resolved to oppose any formal proclamation of the Republic, abstain from combinations for the restoration of the monarchy, and adhere firmly to the pact of Bordeaux. At the same time they declared their willingness to grant M. Thiers the Presidency for life, if he will frankly take Conservative ground, constitute a responsible Ministry, and give up his right to participate in parliamentary debate.

A Cabinet council was held at Versailles to-night, but nothing was decided upon. The Cabinet meets again to-morrow morning.

There are rumors that the Ministers will resign, but the hope is entertained that the crisis will pass and leave affairs in *statu quo*.

The report is revived that the Right will propose a triumvirate should the President and Ministers resign.

The chaplain of the Church of St. Genevieve, of Paris, has retired from his office to join the ranks of the Old Catholics.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 19.—The King's health is improving.

During the session of the Lower Branch of the Cortes, yesterday, Senor Rico announced that the system of trial by jury, would be established in Spain before the 1st of December.

In the same body, a bill has been passed providing for a Government loan to the new mortgage bank.

In the Senate, Senor Riverio presented a number of petitions praying for the emancipation of all slaves held in the Spanish dominions.

A Cabinet meeting was held yesterday, at which the present condition of Catalonia was under consideration.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Many policemen having expressed indignation at the suspension of eighty members of their force for insubordination, some 200 more were suspended to-day. The insubordination is spreading, and it is feared that further suspensions will be necessary, and excitement exists consequent on the unguarded condition of the streets. The Strand was without police at 11 o'clock this morning.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The Berlin Geographical Society has resolved to establish a permanent German Committee for the exploration of Central Africa, taking as a base the west coast from about five degrees north to six degrees south latitude, on the mouth of the Congo River. Other German geographical societies and the several German Governments are expected to co-operate by contributions.

ESCAPED THE HALTER.

Gregory Peri, the Murderer, Not to be Hung—The Governor Commutes His Sentence to Imprisonment for Life.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 19.—The following Executive order was filed with the Secretary of State to-day:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 19, 1872. }

In the matter of Gregory Peri, it appears from the papers submitted to me by the petitioners that Gregory Peri was tried at the April term, 1872, of the Criminal Court of Cook County, upon an indictment charging him with the murder of one Daniel O'Brien, on the 9th day of October, 1871. On the trial Peri was found guilty of murder, and sentenced to death. The record and proceedings of the Criminal Court in the case against Peri was brought before the Supreme Court, where the judgment was affirmed, and the sentence of death ordered to be executed on the 6th day of December, 1872. Now, a petition, which purports to be signed by 331 citizens, is laid before me, in which it is prayed that the sentence of death adjudged against Gregory Peri be commuted to imprisonment for his natural life, or some other term. The petitioners urge two considerations upon me, either of which they insist is of sufficient weight to entitle the case of Peri to favorable consideration. The first is that the acts of Peri, which caused the death of O'Brien, were probably influenced by the apprehension created in his mind by all the circumstances of the case, that they were necessary for his own personal safety from the meditated violence of other persons, including the persons who were killed by him, or that the conduct of O'Brien and others was of such menacing and provoking a character as to excite irresistible passion in Peri, which would, under the law, make his offence manslaughter, and not murder. I do not think it necessary to look into the papers to learn what were the facts laid before the jury, for if the trial was regular, the verdict is, so far as the conclusion that the Governor would have no right to reverse the finding upon the issue of the guilt or innocence of the accused, after the verdict. The presumption of the Executive Department is, that the accused is guilty. It is urged, in the second case, that the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the Criminal Court of Cook County in the case of Peri, by a majority only, and I am furnished with the separate opinion of three of the Justices, from which it appears that, for reasons of great gravity, they dissent from the views of the majority of the Court, and that in their judgment for errors that they allege to be manifest, the judgment of the Criminal Court ought to be reversed. It is not proper for the Governor to express an opinion upon matters of law, in regard to which the Justices of the Supreme Court are not agreed, but it would, in my judgment, be improper for him to permit a party to be put to death under a judicial sentence, which three of the Justices of that Court believe, and have declared to be, contrary to the laws of the land. The sentence of death adjudged against Gregory Peri ought, therefore, to be commuted, and in considering the proper manner of punishment to be imposed upon him, it is my duty to look into the evidence. The facts proven show that he is guilty of an aggravated manslaughter, and deserves, therefore, the greatest manner of punishment provided by law. The greatest punishment provided for the crime of manslaughter is confinement in the Penitentiary for the natural life of the offender, and the sentence of death adjudged against Gregory Peri, by the Criminal Court of Cook County, and by the order of the Supreme Court, is commuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for and during his natural life.

The Secretary of State will prepare the proper order.

The Carriage Builders.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—A convention of carriage builders was held to-day in this city. Representatives were present from nearly every State in the Union. Hon. Charles P. Kimball, of Portland, Me., was elected President. Among the list of Vice Presidents were John Curtis, of Cincinnati, and Keesly Fallon, of St. Louis. Mr. Kimball in his address, stated that one hundred millions were embarked in the trade and about seventy-six thousand operatives employed. After a permanent organization had been effected a resolution was adopted that the Executive Committee take into consideration the best means of adjusting the interests common to the employers and employes.

Railroad News.

CLINTON, Iowa, Nov. 19.—President Graves and other officers of the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad, arrived in town last night by a special train, and are here to-day completing arrangements for the running of their trains to this city. Trains are expected to enter the city on Friday, with large delegations from Dubuque. Citizens of Clinton have arranged to give a jubilee reception and dinner to the officers of that road and their visitors on that day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—In December it is expected that the railroad through the Indian Territory will be completed, and that through cars will be run from Chicago to Galveston, Texas. The completion of this road involves the rearrangement of the entire mail route system in the State of Texas, and a discontinuance of the great stage lines. Gentlemen are expected here shortly to consummate arrangements with the Government for the transportation of all the through Gulf mails by this route.

NEW YORK.

The Insurance Companies — Horse Railway Management—The Steamer Arizona — Dangerous Counterfeit Coupons—Important Detection of Smuggling—Confiscation of a Steamer—Raid on the Concert Saloons—Fire Precautions—Blood Held in $5,000 Bail—Communist Benevolence—Suit Decided.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The insurance companies of this city are still somewhat excited over the prospect of additional failures. Thus far, four companies have gone under, namely: Humboldt, International, Market, and Washington. The losses of the Washington Company were first reported at $90,000, but in reality were $250,000. This misstatement is claimed to be due to a telegraphic blunder. The public is fearful that other erroneous telegrams will come to light. The *Herald* reports that the Corn Exchange, Arctic, and Hoffman companies have not yet succeeded in securing the necessary funds from their stockholders. The Arctic, however, publishes a card to-night stating that their assessment has been promptly collected. The Washington probably will not pay more than one-third its losses. The insurance officials are thoroughly aroused on the subject of resisting all conspiracies to force solvent, though crippled, companies into the hands of Receivers, in order that Judges, lawyers, and Sheriffs' officers may plunder the treasury. Their fight against these legal wreckers will be made in common.

The *Tribune* and *Express* are advocating the permanent substitution of steam for horse-power on the street car lines, but the stockholders of the various companies are as indifferent to human discomfort as they are to the death struggles of their sick, overworked, and underfed animals. The rottenness of the City Railroad management has been coming to light freely during the last few days, in the testimony taken by Commissioners regarding the Second avenue line. The extensive evidence introduced on behalf of the city discloses the following remarkable facts: First, that when a corporation obtains a franchise for a city railroad, its managers first learn what will be the entire cost of building and equipping it. The franchise is valued as a 7 per cent investment. They issue stock and bonds enough to cover the whole cost and estimated value of the franchise. Then, in order to save themselves from paying in money on the stock, and yet in law have it full paid stock, they agree with a contractor or contractors to build and completely equip the entire road, and take in payment therefor the whole of the stock and bonds. With this contractor an understanding is had that he shall retain only enough to cover the actual cost at a price previously agreed on, and deliver the remainder to a third person, who returns it to the incorporators for addition, division, and silence. Secondly, it was proved that on eight of the leading city railroads the cost of their tracks and equipment was less than $7,000,000. With gross annual earnings of $6,000,000, their annual profits were 7 per cent on $17,000,000, and they have issued $16,000,000 of stocks and bonds. Thus it appears their franchises are worth more than $10,000,000,—yet it was shown, thirdly, that these eight railroad companies, by some process only known to their officers and the Tax Commissioners, practically escape taxation on the whole of the $10,000,000 of property which they obtained from the city for nothing.

The Tombs received another murderer to-day in James C. King, who killed O'Neill in Pine street yesterday. The copious accounts of the King divorce suit and of the events that preceded the application for divorce are very contradictory. But many facts have come to light indicating O'Neil to be the seducer of King's wife, and public opinion is more divided to-day than yesterday. King first met O'Neill in the Erie Railway office, while arranging to move his household furniture to Turner's Station, on that road. He conceived a friendship for the handsome and obliging agent, and O'Neill became a constant visitor at his home at Turners. Mrs. King, who is a beautiful woman, is alleged to have fascinated O'Neill, and at last abruptly left her home at Turners Station to live with him and his wife in this city. Even if no criminal relations had existed between O'Neill and Mrs. King, his championship of her divorce suit, has been peculiarly zealous and eager. The testimony as to King's cruel treatment of his wife is also very badly mixed. King admits that he once had a personal affray in San Francisco, but declines to give the particulars. His trial will be awaited with the keenest interest, as the degree of intimacy between the deceased and Mrs. King will then be revealed.

The *post mortem* on O'Neill's remains show that the ball pierced the lungs, heart, and liver, and lodged in the stomach. Ever since the estrangement of King and his wife, he has been boarding with his three children at the house of Welch Edwards, the actor, at 140 E, Seventeenth street. The children were entrusted to Mr. Edwards during the absence of King. This morning, about 8 o'clock, a close carriage drove up to Mr. Edwards' door, and Mrs. King, closely veiled, rang the bell. When Mr. Edwards appeared, she said, "I am Mrs. King, and I have called to take my children away. I have brought a carriage for that purpose." Mr. Edwards replied, "you will excuse me, Mrs. King, but the children have been entrusted to my care by your husband, and I must decline to give them up unless directed to do so by Mr. King, or by an order from the Superior Court.

Mrs. King interceded with Mr. Edwards to give her children, but without avail. Mrs. King entered the carriage and was driven away. Mr. Edwards afterwards related this circumstance to the prisoner, who begged that his children should not be removed from their present guardian. Mrs. King is reported to give way at intervals to paroxysms of grief over the death of O'Neill, speaking of him with extreme fondness of expression.

There has been a general clamor to-day for the speedy trial of the murderers in the Tombs. The count has been lost, but there are now either twenty-five or twenty-seven there awaiting legal action. Several of the number are cold-blooded assassins, like Scannell and Foster. Instead of the Tombs being cleared however, it received two recruits to-day in Rosenzeig and Dutch Heinrich, who are brought from the Penitentiary for new trials.

The raids on concert saloons continue in a retail way. The waiter-girls no longer appear in theatrical costumes, but proprietors open as usual, and intend to fight their cause through the Courts. The police seem incapable of descending on more than nine saloons in one night, which has a suspicious look. In the arrests now made, the waiter girls and the customers are permitted to go home, and the proprietors are released on $500 bail each. The vile concert saloons on Bowery have not been molested.

Miss Neilson, the newly-arrived English actress, has made a hit as Juliet at Booth's Theatre. She is pronounced an actress of rare power, and her remarkable beauty of person delights all the critics.

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Nothing has yet been heard from the Pacific Mail steamship Arizona, fourteen days overdue. The company's officers profess confidence that she is struggling toward San Francisco under sail.

A discovery has been made that counterfeit coupons on the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are in circulation, and an investigation is making to ascertain if the bonds have been counterfeited. A broad street firm, deceived by the artistic excellence of the counterfeit coupons, paid them on presentation.

Lace shawls, valued at $10,000, belonging to Henry W. Ducker, and found in a Duane street auction house, were seized yesterday by the Government, on the ground that they were smuggled goods. Ducker had been connected previously with smuggling.

A registered letter containing cut stones to the value of $31,000, was seized yesterday at the Post Office. Proceedings have been commenced in each case to secure the confiscation of the goods and the punishment of the smugglers.

The police last night made a descent on the Broadway concert saloons which were not pulled on Saturday night, and arrested the proprietors and inmates. A few others remain.

The Chamber of Commerce has appointed a Committee to take measures for the establishment of a Board of Engineers, with legal power to take possession and blow up buildings during a general conflagration.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day, Judge Brady set down the second day of the December term for the trial of Stokes, who shot Colonel Fisk. Judge Brady then denied the motion of counsel to compel the District Attorney to furnish to Tweed lists of the witnesses upon whose testimony each indictment was found against him.

The steamship Columbia, of the Havana line, has been confiscated by the United District Court on the charge of smuggling cigars.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to-day, after considerable argument, Tweed's case was set down peremptorily for next Tuesday.

Justice Fowler has rendered a formal decision in the case of Colonel James H. Blood, on the charge of having published a false and scandalous libel on Luther G. Challis, saying the defendant has utterly failed to prove the truth of the charges in the obnoxious article, or of any one of them, and he orders that he be held in $5,000 bail.

A report was in circulation this afternoon, that a vessel with cholera on board had arrived in the lower bay. No particulars have been received, and the rumor has not been confirmed.

Immigrants arrived this week, 4,854; total for the past year, 272,209, against 208,627 the previous year.

About one hundred French Communists held a meeting last night, at which funds were subscribed for the widows and orphans of the Communists who fell in the late struggle in France. It was stated that these widows and orphans are suffering terribly at Paris and Belleville, from hunger and cold. The money subscribed, with the fund collected by a similar organization in Newark, will be forwarded promptly to the sufferers. It is proposed to hold a public meeting in the Cooper Institute next month, and ask Wendell Phillips to preside.

Judge Brady granted an order to-day, giving Tweed access to the vouchers upon which the indictments against him were found.

The Court of Appeals decided the long litigated case of Lamb & Eastman against the Camden & Amboy Railroad, for the value of 137 bales of cotton, burnt in the Company's warehouse, in favor of the plaintiff in the full amount, $41,235.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Advices from London continue favorable, securities of all classes being firm, and money easy. Money, in New York, continues stringent, with no immediate relief. The apparent decline in exchange has checked the outflow of gold, but the banks are still shipping currency to the South and West. Our city banks are poor, and unable to relieve the pressure.

In Boston, the insurance losses are being adjusted, and our insurance companies are calling in the money they have loaned on call. Money is scarce and dear in the interior, and it will probably be some little time yet before the return flow of currency sets in.

The effect of the Chicago and Boston fires is now being felt in the money market. The general dullness which now pervades financial and business circles is the result of increased caution exercised in new engagements. There is an increasing spirit of conservatism everywhere.

MONEY.

To-day money was stringent on call, and rates ranged from 7 per cent gold to ½ per diem, with a large proportion of the business at 1-16. Mercantile paper is quoted at 12 to 15 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was heavy and lower. The demand is very limited, and the market is still dragged down by the pressure of borrowed bills, as well as a fair supply of cotton and other commercial sterling.

GOLD

was heavy and lower; declined from 113⅝ to 113¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds ruled dull and closed lower.

STOCKS.

The stock market was very dull with a slight decline, closing heavy. It is now understood that new consolidated mortgage of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company will be for $48,000,000 to take up, as they fall due, the $35,100,000 mortgages on the main line, leased roads, and branches. The proceeds of the remainder will be applied to defraying the cost of new roads built last year and to build, finish, and equip other roads. In this city $3,500,000 of the new bonds have been taken at 90. The bonds are to bear 7 per cent. This $3,500,000 will give the Company funds until next spring, and another $3,500,000 will be marketed next year. The remainder of the $48,000,000 will be reserved to meet contingencies.

The severity of the law for the suppression of smuggling is illustrated by the condemnation and forfeiture of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer Columbia. Two passengers on this vessel brought to this port several months ago a lot of cigars in their trunks, the contents of which neither the officers nor the owners of the steamer have any right to examine. For this misfortune of the Company the vessel has been confiscated by the United States District Court. The news of the confiscation caused a fall in Atlantic Mail stock to 10, the range having been 12@10.

The Pacific Mail Company still have hopes that the Arizona is safe, but the street are disposed to sell the stock, the fear being that the steamer is lost. Western Union stock is depressed by large sales, supposed to be, in part, at least, for account of the Company, which anticipates trouble with the Government on the reassembling of Congress. It is also given out that an opposition line is to be started, and that it has influential friends in Congress.

Of the new postal telegraph scheme, the *Express'* money article says this evening: It will be revived, but in a shape somewhat different from that presented during the previous session. The new scheme will be a company with $20,000,000 capital, to construct an entire new line throughout the United States. It is stated that this company will ask the right of way from Congress, agreeing, in return, to connect all the Post Offices of the country by wires, transact all Government business at one-half the rates charged for private messages, and, finally, divide with the Post Office Department one-half the annual profits. The company will also ask from the Government accommodations and rent free in the different Post Offices. The projectors of this enterprise will claim for it the advantage of a postal telegraph without any expenditures by the Government. This scheme is now being matured, and is backed by a prominent New England member of the House of Representatives. It is reported in financial circles that it was originally intended to make the capital $10,000,000, but after consultation and deliberation, it has been decided to increase it to $20,000,000, in order to cover "contingencies."

PRODUCE.

There is a fair inquiry for choice Minnesota flour and good shipping extras. Medium winter and spring wheat extras are very heavy. No. 2 and superfine are steady and fairly active. At the close the market was fairly active and strong for low grades, but heavy for medium. Choice family steady and salable. The inquiry for wheat is fair, and the market is better, but unsettled. The much higher prices asked checks shipping inquiry. Millers are buying more freely. The market closes better, with a fair inquiry for good qualities of spring; winter held higher, but quiet; shippers are not free buyers at the close. Pork very quiet at about $15.37½ for mess, cash, and $15.00 seller November. Cut meats in small demand, for bellies. Sales of 80 boxes pickled bellies at 8½c, and about 8,000 lbs do at 8¼@8½c. Bacon less active and unsteady at 8@8½c for long clear on the spot.

Death on the Rail.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARROLTON, O., Nov. 19.—This afternoon as a freight train a few miles north of this place on the Short Line Railway was running at a slow rate of speed, Patrick Shay attempted to get on the train, and was struck by the beam of the engine, knocking him down. He reeled under the cars, while the train passed over his breast cutting him in two pieces, his head and right arm on one side of the rail and the rest of his body on the other. He resided in Dayton, where the remains were taken in the caboose of the train.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 19.—This morning at Deputy, Ind., 38 miles from this city, the morning train from Cincinnati, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, consisting of the engine, baggage, and two passenger cars, stopped to take water, when a freight train ran into the rear, telescoping the two passenger coaches and almost demolishing them. Conductor Blackstone, of the passenger train, saw the freight coming, and warned the passengers, most of whom jumped out, but the women seemed paralyzed with fear. Mrs. S. K. Foote, wife of an insurance agent here, and her child are bruised and cut badly, but not dangerously. Mrs. McQuade, of Nashville, had her skull fractured and was badly bruised. She is not expected to recover. Mrs. Edwards, of this city, and child were badly injured. Physicians were at the depot, and prompt attention was paid to the wounded, who were brought in on the baggage-car. The wrecked cars caught fire from the stove, but the flames were extinguished by the train hands.

Late to-night Mrs. McQuade's position was not improved.

FIRES.

At Bloomington, Ill., Mount Vernon, Lebanon, St. Louis, Des Moines, and Elsewhere.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 19.—The fire last night and this morning at Mount Vernon, Ind., proves to have been comparatively insignificant. Five houses were burned and the loss in all is not over $13,000. The German Mutual, of Indiana loses $2,400. One other company, not ascertained, loses $1,600, and the Aurora Insurance Company, of Aurora, Ind., $1,500, being all the insurance. The sufferers are: Mrs. Hannah Smith, $1,500; John Baldwin, $2,800; Mutz & Younker, $4,000; E. M. Spencer, $1,600; J. B. Gardiner, about $3,000.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 19.—The brick building on the corner of East and Front streets, in this city, was destroyed by fire last evening. The fire broke out at half-past 5 o'clock. The building is one of historic memory, as in it was convened, in 1856, the first convention of what afterwards became the Republican party, of which Convention John M. Palmer was the Chairman. The building was occupied by Kirkpatrick's auction room, Bushnell's grocery, and the upholstering establishment of J. W. Morris & Co., in which the fire originated. The loss on the building and stocks is probably $150,000; insured in good companies for about the same amount.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The losses by the Brooklyn fire will not exceed half a million dollars, and that on grain not over $350,000.

Two firemen were injured, and Terrence Carrigan, a laborer, is missing.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—The loss by the burning of the pork packing house of John J. Roe & Co., last night, is between $125,000 and $150,000. Insurance on the stock, $125,000; on the buildings, $85,000, divided as follows:

London, L. & G.	$40,000	Lancashire	$15,000
North British	5,000	Home, N. Y.	10,000
Lorillard	5,000	United States	20,000
Marine, St. Louis	15,000	Home, St. Louis	10,000
Mound City	10,000	Royal	25,000
Imperial	25,000		

The large three-story ham house, containing 12,000 hams, on the south side of Convent street, was saved by the exertions of the firemen.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Nov. 19.—The residence of H. A. Swan, of Indianola, was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. Mr. Swan and family were awakened by the light and smoke, and barely had time to escape in their night clothes. The house and furniture were completely destroyed. Loss $7,000; insurance $3,500.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 19.—A fire at Lebanon, Ind., to-day, destroyed four or five of the largest business houses in the town. Loss estimated at $40,000.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 19.—The edifice occupied as a Female Orphans' Home, in this city, was discovered to be on fire at an early hour this morning. By its timely discovery the fire was extinguished before doing much damage.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—Riebel & Lincoln's bedstead factory, on Brown street, near Fourth, was burned this afternoon. Loss, $25,000 to $30,000. The premises occupied by B. D. Kelly, sash and door manufacturers, were also burned, causing a loss of $10,000.

The Horse Disease.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 19.—The all-absorbing topic in our city is the horse disease. Very few horses are escaping the disease, either here or in the surrounding country. I hear of only two deaths thus far. It affects our coal market more than anything else. Dealers have raised on that article 100 per cent within the last week, and it is still rising.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 19.—The epizootic is still spreading here. The hack stands are deserted, the street cars have stopped running, and business houses are substituting oxen as fast as they can be procured. A meeting of citizens was held to-night to take measures to organize volunteer fire companies, to act in cases of emergency, and the effective force of the department will be immediately increased by the addition of 100 paid men.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 19.—The horse disease has increased with much rapidity to-day. The horses of the Fire Department have been attacked, and a meeting of the citizens is now in progress to organize companies of men to take charge of the engines. The enrolment is progressing satisfactorily. There will be volunteers enough to man all the engines. All kinds of conveyances are in requisition to supply private citizens with coal and wood.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 19.—Stablemen here differ as to whether the epizootic has reached here, but about one hundred horses in different stables are suffering from a similar disease, though, as yet, it has not assumed a dangerous form. Some stables are closed in order to take proper care of their horses.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 19.—The epizootic has not begun to spread here yet. Reports from Janesville say it is very prevalent there. The livery stables and omnibus horses are laid up.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—The epizootic is extending into the country back of Covington, Ky. The horses in the city are beginning to recover, and owners work them moderately.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 19.—The epizootic is still spreading some in this city, but not so rapidly as a few days since. Can learn of no cases proving fatal. The street cars have ceased running entirely. Oxen are becoming more plenty on our streets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENNISON, O., Nov. 19.—The horse disease has made its appearance here, and in Uhrichsville the livery stables are closed and many private stables affected.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Nov. 19.—There are nearly thirty cases of horse disease here. New cases are reported daily, and some are very severe. No deaths as yet.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 19.—The epizootic is still spreading here and throughout the State generally. About every horse in this city is affected. The Mayor published a card this evening, stating that the Fire Department horses were attacked with the prevailing malady, and urging the citizens to form volunteer companies to render assistance in case of emergency. The streets are filled with ox-teams, now used in all branches of business. No omnibuses or street car lines have as yet resumed business. Very few hacks are on the streets.

From the New York Sun, Nov. 18.

The relapse of the horse disease has assumed a singular phase. Cabs and common stock either escape it, or are slightly attacked, while blooded horses are seriously afflicted.

Commodore Vanderbilt's horse Mountain Boy, who died on Friday last of the epizootic disease, was a bay gelding, fifteen hands high. He was foaled in 1860, sired by Mr. Robert Bonner's famous stallion Edward Everett, his dam being by Gridley's Rosebuck, a son of Blackbird. He was bred in Orange County by a Mr. Bingham, and was called the Bingham colt. When five years old he trotted and won a race over a heavy half-mile track, making a mile in 2:39. Soon afterward Commodore Vanderbilt purchased him of Mr. Bingham. His sire, Edward Everett (late Major Winfield), is a bay horse, foaled in 1855, got by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by imported Margrave, granddam by Trumpeter. He was bred by A. Lilburn of Grange County, who sold him in 1869 to Mr. Bonner. This celebrated stallion is the sire of Joe Elliott, who trotted a mile in 2:15½; also, of Judge Fullerton, one of the very best trotting horses on the turf. Mountain Boy was a horse of wonderful speed. He trotted a half mile in 1:06, and has a record of 2:20¼. If he had had the right training when he first appeared on the turf he would have made a phenomenon. He trotted several races, and beat the queen of the turf, Lady Thorn, at Staten Island, Waverley, and Saratoga.

The famous trotting horse Dreadnaught, owned by Mr. Thomas Rogers, died in the early part of last week. He was 8 years old. Dreadnaught was 15½ hands high, of a sorrel color, finely formed, and possessed of grand trotting action. He was trained for the turf by Aleck Patterson, and trotted a number of races. He was an improving horse, of great speed. He had a record of 2:27, and trotted two miles in 4:50 over Fleetwood. He was valued at $25,000.

Mr. Samuel Truesdell's gray trotting gelding Lottery died on Saturday morning, the 16th inst. He was sired by Hambletonian, dam by Norman Morgan. He was 9 years old last May. Lottery was 15 hands 3 inches high, of an iron-gray color, and of great trotting action. He was in the hands of honest Dan Pifier, and began his trotting in the spring of 1871, He trotted a number of races that year, showing great endurance in all his contests. During last summer he trotted in all the principal purses for horses that had never beaten 2:25, and showed that he was an improving horse, giving promise of trotting down in the twenties. He had a record of 1:27, and was valued at $20,000. Lottery died of dropsy, which set in on Thursday, and he sank afterward very rapidly.

The celebrated trotter, Western New York, that has made his mile in 2:29, owned by Mr. Dennison, has succumbed to the epizootic. He died last week. Mr. Meserole's dun trotter G. L. Fox died on Saturday, 15th inst. There are also a number of other first-class trotters who are sick and in a precarious condition.

The two-year-old bay colt Cavour, by Tom Patchen out of Black Topey, owned by Mr. J. C. Runkle, of Maine, died on Monday last from the prevailing horse epidemic. Cavour was entered in the *Spirit of the Times* stake of 1873.

The famous trotting mare Sontag died in West Milbury, Mass., on the 11th inst. Sontag was foaled in 1846, her sire being Harris' Hambletonian. In 1853 she beat Flora Temple in 2:31. In a two-mile race with Flora she won the first heat in 5:07.

BOSTON.

Fireman's Funeral—Relief Committee's Report—5,000 Persons Needing Relief—More Money Wanted.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The funeral of the late William Farrill, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 41, who was killed at the great fire, took place to-day, from the First Universalist Church, Highlands. There was a large attendance, including the members of the City Government, delegations of firemen, and Odd Fellows, and friends of the deceased.

The Citizens' Relief Committee have made a report, in which they say: "The number of applicants for aid has been about 1,000, of which we think three-fourths are heads of families. In our judgment 5,000 persons are represented in these applications. To those who resided in the "burnt district," and who lost their houses, the Committee are furnishing such as have taken other quarters, with furniture, bedding, stoves, fuel, clothing, and groceries, the latter sufficient for immediate wants. To such heads of families as were employed in the district, and who resided elsewhere, groceries and fuel has been given, and in some cases, money to pay rent. There are many applications from unmarried men and women who lost their employment as well as their tools, by the fire, and were left without any means of support. The Committee have referred all such for employment to the committee appointed for this purpose, and in some cases where the necessity appears to be urgent, have given sufficient to pay a week's board, and have given orders for tools. The Committee find the number of mechanics and laboring classes, who suffered by the late fire, to be much larger than they expected, and at present there is an increase rather than a falling off in the number of applications. We estimate when the cases already in hand shall have been investigated and passed upon, the sum of $30,000 will have been expended. How much longer these applications will continue remains to be seen, but it is evident the losses have been much under-estimated in the department of labor, and it seems certain that very large calls will continue to be made for assistance, and means, larger than now appear available, will be required to enable the Committee to continue the work as it is now being done.

Kidder, Peabody & Co., have given $1,200 to the Police Fund for the benefit of invalid officers and the families of those deceased who are in need.

The loss by the fire this morning on the State street block is $100,000.

CHIEF JUSTICE LAWRENCE.

From the Galesburg (Ill.) Republican.

"When we say that Chief Justice Lawrence has shown himself to be an audacious, arbitrary, and infamous tyrant, and a man whose ideas are totally at variance with the spirit of our free institutions, and a person in no wise to be intrusted with the power of an official of his present high position, we think we echo the sentiments of every solitary citizen of Illinois."—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

The above sentiment copied verbatim from the Chicago *Evening Journal* cannot fail to awaken a general feeling of indignation in Galesburg and throughout Illinois. The attack is made upon Chief Justice Lawrence on account of the action of the Supreme Court in fining the editor and proprietor of the *Journal* for contempt, on account of a most flagrant article which appeared in the *Journal*, accusing the Court of bribery in a case then pending. Not being disciples of Blackstone, we shall make no attempt to prove that the Supreme Court erred, as some editors are attempting to do, but we do say most emphatically that the above intemperate expression of the *Journal* is worthy of the condemnation of every right-minded citizen. Judge Lawrence acted as one member of a court consisting of seven of the ablest and most respected jurists in Illinois and in the West. Four members of the Court held one opinion and three another, and Judge Lawrence happened to agree with a majority of the Court, and, being Chief Justice, he was called upon to deliver the opinion, which was, in effect, that Charles L. Wilson, proprietor of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, should be fined $100 for contempt of Court, and that Andrew Shuman, editor, be fined $200 for contempt of court. Now, if the court deserves censure, it is most unjust in the *Journal* to attribute the entire blame to Judge Lawrence, as he was only one of four judges who decided to fine Messrs. Wilson and Shuman. Judge Lawrence has been a citizen of this part of Illinois for many years, and there is no citizen who is more widely known. He was a practising lawyer for a long time at Quincy, where he took the highest rank in the profession. He removed to this city some ten years ago and is well known by all our citizens. He held the position of Judge of the Circuit Court of this district for several years, and in his official relations became well-known by most of the people of the district. It is not too much to say of Judge Lawrence that there is no man residing between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers who is so thoroughly respected, and in whom the people repose so much confidence. As a lawyer he has no superior and few equals, and a more just Judge never sat upon the bench. So thoroughly had he the confidence of the people, that time and again differences have been left to him, and finally and satisfactorily settled, without the formality of a law suit, and in court a decision of Judge Lawrence's was always satisfactory to the people, as there was such perfect confidence in his integrity and wisdom. As a citizen, he enjoys the utmost confidence of the people, and we do not hesitate to declare that there is no citizen of Illinois who has the esteem of his neighbors in so high a degree as Judge Lawrence. The highest virtue in the character of this most worthy man is his tender consideration of the feelings of others, and he is constantly careful to do nothing and to say nothing that can wound the most sensitive. As learned and great as he is, there is not a citizen of Galesburg who is less ostentatious, or who is more plain in his habits. He is as tender hearted as a child, and all the people of Galesburg believe that Judge Lawrence would rather lose his right arm than do an injustice to a living human being. Such is the man who is denounced by the Chicago *Evening Journal* as an "audacious, arbitrary, and infamous tyrant," because he agreed with three other Judges, one of whom lives in the same city where the *Journal* is published, and where its editor and proprietor reside. There were some persons here who had an idea that perhaps the Court had made a mistake in its decision against the editor and proprietor of the *Journal*, but this wanton and malicious attack upon Chief Justice Lawrence will go far to convince the public that the Court, if at all, erred upon the side of mercy.

Killed by His Mistress.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., Nov. 19.—The well-known Jesse Funk, of this place, was killed by his mistress, Alice Moore, at her residence, about 7 o'clock last evening. Funk was seen intoxicated in the afternoon, and had expressed his design to punish a young married man, who had also become enamoured, and was supplanting him in the girl's favor. Both men met at the girl's house soon after dark, and the young married man was quickly cleaned out and escaped. Funk then demolished everything he could lay his hands on, including the windows, not sparing the frail Alice. He then attempted to stick the bed into the fire, after which he went out of the gate, followed by the girl, where he was heard to say: "Alice, you have killed me," and fell dying. He died in a few minutes. The heart was found to have been penetrated to the depth of half an inch. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree against the girl.

Has Not Suspended.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 19.—The report in the New York papers that the Narraganset Insurance Company, of this city, had suspended is untrue. The entire losses of the company by the Boston fire cannot exceed $300,000. The company's assets are $700,000, and it will continue business with $300,000 capital.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Henry Bellmont, a Memphis foot-pad, was captured in Vicksburg a few days ago. He is now in Memphis in durance vile.

One hundred and thirty-two cargoes of wheat have been shipped to England from San Francisco since July last.

Wm. P. Ross has been elected Chief of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, in place of Lewis Downing, deceased.

The Kansas Bankers' Association is in session at Topeka, and has memorialized the Legislature for several important changes in the tax laws.

A complimentary dinner was given to General W. H. H. Terrill, Third Assistant Postmaster General, by his personal friends, in Indianapolis, yesterday afternoon.

Two thousand Jews are expected to shortly arrive in this country from Roumania. Their co-religionists in New York will make arrangements for their reception.

About 150 delegates to the National Baptist Sabbath-School Convention arrived in Cincinnati last night. The Convention meets to-morrow. They represent various parts of the United States.

W. B. Greenlaw obtained judgment in the Federal Court of Little Rock, Ark., yesterday, against the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad Company for about $150,000, being for work done on the road.

School Superintendent Fallows gives notice of a Convention of County Superintendents, School Principals, and other educational men, to be held in Madison, Wis., on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of December.

Despatches from the end of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, on the western line of the State, say that the buffaloes are so thick that the trains cannot be run with safety. They roam along the tracks in hundreds of thousands, making their way South.

Downing, conductor of the freight train which collided with a passenger train at Pittsford, Pa., resulting in loss of life, has been acquitted of the charge of manslaughter in the fourth degree, though the jury found him deficient in ability and judgement.

An old man of 90, named George Wilchelm, unable to work for some time past, was found dead in his shanty yesterday, near the Second Ward School House, Madison, Wis., by some boys of a family from whom he had been in the habit of getting milk; and it was judged he had been dead a week.

A young boy named Hamilton Irving, while standing on the track, was knocked down and run over by a train of cars at Sidney, Ohio, on Monday. He had his right leg crushed very badly, so it had to be amputated, and was also struck in the back of the head by a car and bruised seriously, if not fatally.

While a large safe in the office of Grover & Baker, in St. Louis, was being moved yesterday, one corner passed over a weak spot in the floor, which sank through, and the safe toppled over, pinning Michael Mayher, who was assisting in the work, to the wall of the room, breaking his back and six ribs. He was released as soon as possible, but he died in an hour.

Despatches from Manager Stevens say the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway track will reach Red River to-morrow, and Dennison, Texas, this month. The Texas Central Road will reach Dennison by Jan. 1, completing the great railway line from New York to Galveston, *via* St. Louis.

D. A. Sarzedas, of Louisville, last evening, struck at a dog crouching under the steps of his residence, with the butt of a gun. The hammer struck the stone step and discharged the gun, lodging the load of duck shot in the young man's breast. He ran 20 or 30 steps, exclaiming "I'm shot," and fell dead on the pavement.

Charles Francis Adams was not present at the meeting in Quincy, Mass., on Monday evening, called to express satisfaction with his recent diplomatic achievements, and to give him a welcome to his home. The usual complimentary addresses and resolutions were, however, made and adopted.

Yesterday morning, in the suit of Wellman vs. The Massilon Bridge Company, now pending in Indianapolis, to recover money alleged to be due for commissions, the reading of correspondence between the parties created considerable excitement. It showed that money had been used to get contracts through the city Council and the Board of County Commissioners, and revealed the existence of rings heretofore unknown. Some prominent officials may properly rise to explain.

MARRIED.

BRECKBILL—ROSE—At the residence of the bride's parents, 399 South Halsted-st., Nov. 18, 1872, by the Rev. Dr. Fowler, Mr. W. W. Breckbill and Miss Lillie Rose.

DIED.

IRWIN—At the residence of her husband, N. B. Irwin, No. 157 Newberry-av., Monday, Nov. 18, Mrs. Hattie R. Irwin, aged 33 years, 9 months, and 24 days.

Funeral Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 11 o'clock a. m., at 573 South Halsted-st. Friends of the family are invited.

LYNCH—On the 19th inst., after a long illness, Mrs. Sarah Lynch, wife of the late Timothy Lynch.

Funeral will take place on Thursday, at 10 a. m., from her late residence, 125 West Monroe-st., by cars to Calvary.

JOHNSON—In this city, on the 18th inst., Lizzie A. Johnson, wife of R. M. Johnson, aged 30 years.

Funeral at her late residence, 271 Forquer-st., this afternoon, at 3:30. Friends of the family are invited.

DAVIS—Nov. 18, of heart disease, Baldwin Davis.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, 169 Howe-st. Friends are invited to attend.

AUCTION SALES.

By the Messrs. LEAVITT, N. Y.

Great Art Sale.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Twenty-third-st. and Fourth-av., New York.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS!

The largest and most important collection of paintings ever brought to America, now on exhibition at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, N. Y., REPRESENTING MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED ARTISTS.

Day and evening, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Comprising upwards of Four Hundred Paintings by the FIRST MODERN MASTERS, of the French, German, and Belgian schools, recently imported from the principal European Art Centres, by Mr. R. W. Derby, and now exhibited for the first time in this country.

AMONG THE PAINTINGS ARE CHOICE EXAMPLES BY THE FOLLOWING RENOWNED ARTISTS:

Gallait, Hugues Merle, Alfred Stevens, Bougereau, Chaplin, Marechal, F. Willems, B. O. Koekkoek, Lafon, Diaz, Ziem, A. Achenbach, Jacque, Fromentin, Bauguiet, Chavet, Trayer, Meissonier, Coreaune, Paulsen,
Tschaggeny, James Bertrand, Duverger, Emile Levy, Meyer von Bremen, Guillemin, Plassan, Slingeneyer, Landelle, Schaefels, Preyer, J. W. T. Portaels, Picou, Wahlberg, Escosura, Muller, Lies, DeConinck, Perrault, Ittenbach,
Garland, Ch. Gudin, Adolf Dillens, Cot, Mouchot, Dell' Acqua, Bakalowicz, E. Verboeckhoven, Vanschendel, De Jonghe, Salentin, Gehler, Clays, Epp, Tiedeman, Siegert, Alma Tadema, Hasenclever, Carl Hubner, Saintin,
and more than three hundred others.

The whole to be sold by auction on Dec. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7,
THE MESSRS. LEAVITT,
Auctioneers, CLINTON HALL, New York.

This collection of paintings represents a money value of nearly HALF A MILLION DOLLARS, and should attract the attendance of every lover and buyer of fine pictures.

By HARRISON & CO.
LARGE SALE OF
Condemned Houses!

On WEDNESDAY MORN'G, Nov. 20, 1872, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at auction, on the premises, all the condemned houses on line of the C., C. & I. C. Railroad, beginning at North Curtis-st. and extending west to Valentine-st., comprising

Over 75 Houses of all Descriptions.

Full particulars can be had at our office, 83 Canal-st. The sale will be strictly cash, and the houses must be moved off the premises.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

By EDWIN A. RICE & CO.
GREAT AUCTION SALE
Of the entire Stock and Fixtures of the Store 76 Blue Island-av. ... Clocks, 165 Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Pistols, &c.; 1 fine Seth Thomas Regulator, 1 eighty-foot Metal Show Case, 1 Wilder Safe, weighing about a ton, 2 sets of Counter Scales, and 1,000 other articles of value; 1 Watch Sign, 1 twenty-foot Awning. All must be sold. Wednesday, Nov. 20, 10 o'clock a. m.
EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Auctioneers.

Advertisements Received Too Late for Classification.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000, IN A NEW distillery at Cairo, Ill., built and fitted up at a cost of $80,000. The proprietor commands an extensive Southern trade, and will satisfy any parties wishing to purchase an equal interest that it is one of the few opportunities to make an unquestionable paying investment. Address J. MORSACK, Cairo, Ill., or call at 45 West Washington-st. for particulars.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Auction Sale OF VALUABLE PROPERTY
On Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 11 ...
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at ... South Canal-st.,
On Wabash-av. corner of Fifty-sixth-st.
231 Feet Northwest Corner.
231 Feet Northeast Corner.
Lot 16 in Moody's Subdivision, ... feet on South Park Boulevard, ... ty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.
Lots 1, 4, 5, 8, and 9, Block ... east on Lexington-av.
EGANDALE.
Between Elm (55th) and Walnut ... Lots 34 and 35, Block 2, in ... Subdivision, in Sec. 23, Town 40.
Title perfect. Terms made known at the ...
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE OF DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, Clothing, Piece Goods, ... Cassimeres, Satinets, ... WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, HOSIERY, ...
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 20, ... at our Salesrooms, 86 and 87 Market-st. ... advances upon and the orders are to close.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Grand Auction Sale OF 264 RESIDENCE LOTS IN HYDE PARK
FRONTING ON
South Park, Colfax, Vincennes, Forrest, Charles, McC..., Langley, Evans, and ... Grove-avs., bet. Sixty... and Sixty-sixth-sts.,
On Thursday Morning, Nov. ...
AT 11 O'CLOCK
By Wm. A. Butters & Co.
AT 55 & 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

These Lots are finely situated between ...ty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-sts., ... Great South Park, and accessible by DUMMY TRAINS to and from the city ... day, and only two blocks each way ... pots.
Fine houses already built and ... streets finely graded; ground high ... in every respect FIRST-CLASS ... ERTY.
Sale absolutely without reserve.
Terms—Only $50 cash, $50 in six ... $50 in one year, $50 in two years ... in three years, with interest at ... Contracts to date on day of sale.
Title unquestionable. Plats are ... For other particulars see JACOB ... CO., 131 LaSalle-st., or
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
The Largest Sale of the Season
This Wednesday Morning, ...
THE CONTENTS OF
Three Large Residences
Besides a large lot of unclaimed goods ... be sold at Auction, at 613 West Lake-st., ... B. Brown Engine House, above Union Park ... serve. A rare chance for bargains. ... commences at 10 a. m. ELISON & FOSTER.

For Sale this day, valuable property
AT AUCTION.
At our Salesroom, 157 Dearborn-st., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, at 11 ... splendid corner property at
WOODLAWN STATION,
Consisting of Lots 38, 41 and 42, ... feet on Sixty-fourth-st., and 150 ... Grace-av., two minutes' walk from ...
THEY MUST BE SOLD.
Terms 1-2 cash, bal. 1 year with ... interest. Also, Lot on State-st., ... ty-first, if not sold previously, ... Michigan-st., near Dearborn ...
We have a list of choice property ... CLOSED OUT, situate in all parts of the city and suburbs, and invite the attention of parties desiring to invest.
T. B. FITCH, ... 157 ...
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.
GREAT AUCTION SALE
On Wednesday, Nov. 20, commencing at 9 ...
The entire stock of the Cincinnati Branch ... Boston house, commission dealers ...
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
will be closed peremptorily, to meet liabilities ... the Boston fire.
A STOCK OF HEAVY GOODS
will be sold at the same time.
Retailers of fine goods have never had ... tunity to stock up.
GEORGE P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 22, 24, and 26 ...

AT AUCTION.
On Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 11 o'clock, ... Kingsly Restaurant Building, ... tween Washington and Madison-sts., ... lot of fine relics. Lease until May.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

500 Army Overcoats,
500 Dress Coats,
500 Cavalry Jackets,
500 Cavalry Pants,
A large line of HATS and CAPS,
A line of CASSIMERES, ...
etc.,
AT AUCTION
On THURSDAY, NOV. 21, AT 9 ...
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 ...

10 cases Surgical Instruments,
500 volumes Standard Medical ...
300 Rubber Horse Blankets,
50 cases Pure Port Wine ...
AT AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY, NOV. 21, AT 11 ...
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 ...

By J. H. PIKE & CO.
At 235 S Halsted-st., Friday, Nov. 22, ...
The entire furniture and household ... consisting of Carpets, Furniture, ... Glassware, Beds and Bedding, ... Goods.
J. H. PIKE & CO., Auctioneers, Office, 83 ...

VOLUME 26.

INSURANCE.

INDEMNITY ...
ORIENT INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD
Assets Nov. 1, 1872 ...
CONNECTICUT FIRE INS. CO., OF HARTFORD
Assets Nov. 1, 1872 ...
Eastern INSURANCE CO. OF BANGOR
Assets Nov. 1, 1872 - - - - Over ...
LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO. OF MANCHESTER, ENG.
Gross Assets ... $8, ...
Total Liabilities, including Re-Insurance Fund ... $1, ...
Net Assets ... $7, ...
The above Companies have small losses by the great Boston fire, and will, of course, pay all losses in full.
Parties desiring first-class indemnity will not fail to see the security offered through our ...
R. W. HOSMER & CO., 142 LaSalle-st.

ASSURANCE.

London Assurance Corporation, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER
FIRE
1720
Local Committee:
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, Of Foster & Thomson.
GORDON N..., Of Boorman, Jo...
CHARLES M. FRY, No. 23 Wall-st.
HOWARD ..., Of Brown Br...
GOOLD H. REDMOND, Of Denniston ...
Total Funds, Gold, - $13,2...
Fire Assets, Gold, - - $5,0...
GEO. C. CLARKE, A...
3 and 4 Bryan Block
Insurance effected on Business Buildings, ... Provisions, Dwellings and their cont...

TREES.

LARGE FOREST TREES.
We are now prepared to transplant any quantity of ... set Trees, and warrant them to grow thrifty. ... character of our work we refer to the big trees ... on Ashland-av. and in Lincoln Park.
Parties desiring trees transplanted during ... winter will please hand in their orders early ... prepare the ground before the frost sets in.
NELSON & BENSON, 129 & 131 LaSalle-st., basement of Boo...

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.
W. W. STRONG FURNITURE ...
266 & 268 Wabash ...

FURNITURE.

D. M. SWINEY & ...
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE OFFICE FURNITURE,
Counters, Partitions, ... Cylinder Desks, Etc.
FACTORY: 507 TO 513 KINZIE-ST., CORNER ... CENTRAL BLOCK, Room 67.

GENERAL NOTICES.

STEAM HEATING
Estimates furnished on application. ... Jobbing.
HERON, SMITH & ...
76 West Washington ...

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FATHER BURKE AND FROUDE.
See the IRISH WORLD for full report of Father Burke's reply to Froude, the English historian.
BOSTON ILLUSTRATED.
The IRISH WORLD for this week ... bird's-eye view illustration of the city ... Franklin-st. on Fire; the Ruins of the Bu...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Feather Dusters
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s ...
118 and 120 Monroe-st.